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THE GUARDIAN

London Thursday July 22 1971 4p

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Secrets stay sacred—BMA

By JOHN WINDSOR

A letter from the parents of a 16-year-old Birmingham girl expressing gratitude to her family doctor, Dr Robert Wene, for telling them that her daughter had been put on the pill, was circulated at an annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Leicester yesterday.

Dr Wene, the BMA secretary, Dr Peter Stevenson, refused to let the letter be read out, saying that although the letter had asked for it to be read, it would be a breach of confidentiality to do so. But the BMA's Birmingham branch which favours a relaxation of the BMA's rules of confidentiality.

After a heated and at times emotional debate, the doctors decided that a patient's right to allow confidential information to be given to a third party must be respected. They decided nevertheless that doctors have a duty to make every effort to persuade a patient that information should be disclosed if it seemed to be in his medical interests.

The major reaffirmation of principle of confidentiality was a ruling on the ethics of persuasion for the first time. The doctors decided that if a patient decided to have an abortion, it should be done simply that there should be no disclosure without patient's consent. This ruling was unchanged.

Over 500 doctors carried the new ruling by a large majority. Though the new ruling is not binding on members it was seen as a clear warning to family doctors not to volunteer information about minors to their parents on the basis of the GMC's decision which found Dr Browne guilty of professional misconduct.

The parents letter said: "In the letter of the medical and moral issues involved we would have thought our family doctor ought to have told us. We speak for thousands of parents who are greatly concerned about the welfare of their children."

The letter went on: "Our reason for breaking our silence is to appeal to you. Since our daughter helped to bring this out in the open, time has proved at 16 girls and boys are mature enough for steady relationships."

Doctors working in contraceptive clinics should be commended by law to inform the parents of girls under 18 whom they supplied with oral contraceptives. "In less than six months our daughter has 'outgrown' the boy in question. I should have foreseen this would never have been lived in the case."

Duty to persuade, page 5

Wilson wants inquiry into EEC costs

MR HAROLD WILSON yesterday demanded a Select Committee to examine the costs of British entry into the European Community and the effects on Britain's balance of payments. He wanted it to report by the end of September. He again accused the Government of having suppressed its own estimate.

Mr Wilson told the House of Commons that for a Labour Government any one of four main issues could have been the breaking point in negotiations. On New Zealand, he quoted from Cabinet records to show that he and Lord George-Brown, then Foreign Secretary, had told the European Governments in 1967 that a transitional period was not enough "unless for a generation."

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Government's negotiator, intervened to say that for New Zealand continuing arrangements had been obtained.

Parliament, Focus on Europe, and other EEC news, page 4; leader comment, page 10; Peter Jenkins, page 11; Francis Boyd on Labour leadership, back page

Great Debate opens with a whimper

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL: Parliamentary Correspondent

The trouble about a Great Debate, particularly the massive one the Commons embarked upon yesterday, is that it needs a great speech to launch it.

This was not forthcoming—not from the Prime Minister, still less (though for all too understandable reasons) from the Leader of the Opposition. Both took a full hour, as they were entitled to do.

Mr Heath was brisk, correct and tedious. Mr Wilson was shambolic, dreadfully self-justifying, and disorganised. If heads were nodding by tea-time, it was not necessarily in agreement. Nor was it tea a lot of back-benchers must have felt they needed.

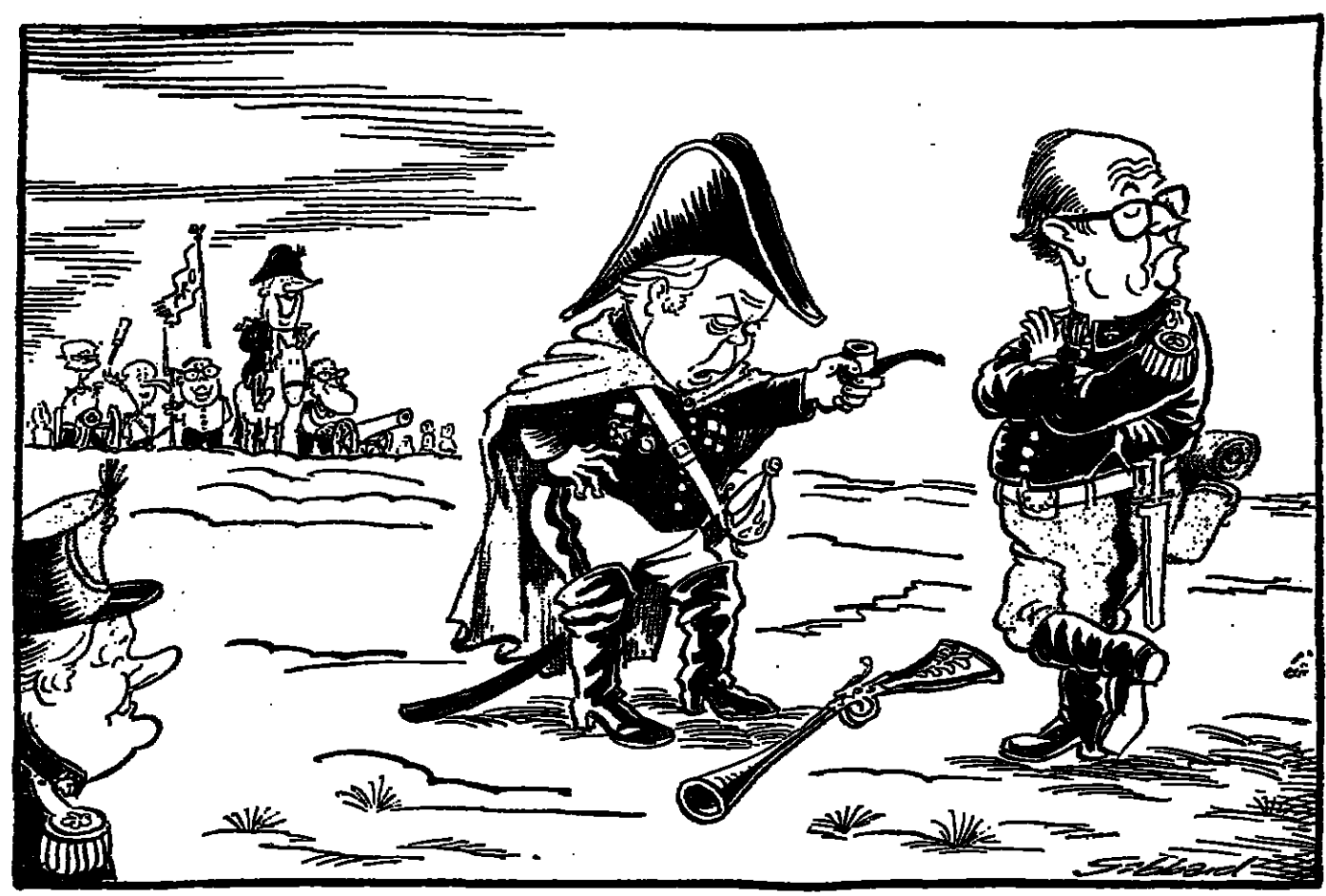
However the Great Debate may end, it will be remembered for beginning with this whimper. It was a strange as well as disrupting first act. The Chamber

Tumour boy in London hospital

RAEL PASIPANODYA, an African boy, aged 5, who was given three weeks to live when he received specialist treatment in Britain for an aggressive brain tumour, is (below) in an ambulance on his way to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

The Save the Children Fund has received cheques and promises of £550 towards the boy's medical treatment, and Guardian readers have offered several hundred pounds.

Israel is the son of a member of the banned Rhodesian Zimbabwe African National Union, whose family fled with him to Tanzania. The Save the Children Fund was last night arranging accommodation in London for the boy's mother, Mrs Violet Pasipanodya.



Sam, Sam, pick up tha musket!

22 die in rail crash

TWENTY-TWO people died and about 100 were injured when the Basle to Copenhagen express train jumped the rails on an embankment in the Black Forest yesterday. Part of the train smashed into a house killing a six-year-old boy and injuring his parents. The crash was near the village of Rheinfelden, about 15 miles north of the Swiss border. The express was carrying holidaymakers and had left Basle only 13 minutes earlier. Swiss, Turkish, and Swedish passengers are among the dead.

(Picture, back page)

Hotel fire: Guests rescued by turntable

Guests were rescued by turntable ladders from a fire in the fifth and sixth floors of the Mount Royal Hotel at Marble Arch, London, late last night. Three people were reported missing.

Murder: Nine people who died in a fire at the New Langham Hotel in London in May, were murdered, an inquest decided yesterday.

Traces of diesel oil were found in the building. (Report, page 7)

Tours: Skyway International is offering three-day midweek holidays in Paris for £25 and weekends at £35, but in winter months only.

The prices include coach and air fares, and two nights bed and breakfast in a one or two star hotel. If the Air Transport Licensing Board approves first booking, will be taken for the New Year.

Cunard has decided to fight the £25 millions takeover bid by TSB Bank investment and has invited one of the bid's strongest critics, Mr Donald Forrester, to rejoin its board.

(Details, page 17)

Swine fever was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday on a farm near Filly, Yorkshire. It is the first outbreak in Britain since 1966.

Bedtime: Panama's Ministry of Justice banned children from watching television or listening to the radio after 8 p.m. Parents who allow the new law to be broken face fines of up to £100.

Lap to Lockheed—but race still open

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 21

The Nixon Administration's race to save Lockheed from bankruptcy quickened dramatically today with the House banking committee's approval of a \$2,000 millions emergency loan Bill while allegations of threats and pressure were made in the Senate.

Though the odds now favour Lockheed's obtaining its loan guarantee before Congress adjourns on August 6 and the British financing commitment expires, the race is still open. No sooner had the House committee voted today by only two votes to adopt a Bill identical to one already passed by the Senate committee than Senator William Proxmire, Lockheed's leading opponent, rose to speak on the Senate floor.

He told of threats both against himself and against

Costly doghouse

A nine-year-old Alsatian dog is costing its owner £1 a day to keep it alive. At Lodon Magistrates' Court in Norfolk yesterday, the dog's owner, Mr Percy Nichols, a publican, defied a court order to have the dog destroyed.

The Alsatian—Kim—has bitten two people.

After yesterday's hearing Mr Nichols handed over a cheque for £90 in back fines. The magistrates increased the daily fine on Mr Nichols from 50p to £1 for not complying with an earlier order to have Kim destroyed. The dog is being saved by Section II of the 1870 Dog Act, which gives magistrates the right to order a dog to be destroyed but no power to enforce that order. Under the Act the maximum fine is £1 a day.

Mr Nichols now faces a further summons for failing to have the dog killed. The case was called 'a travesty of justice' by Mr William Clarke, chairman of the magistrates, at a previous hearing. He said: "It seems that if

TV, radio-2

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Church report supports pubs

By Baden Hickman

THERE ARE fewer domestic problems in families where the man has a regular night out once a week at his local public-house, says an independent Church report today.

Problems, particularly those affecting the children, increase when the man goes out more than once a week, only occasionally, or when the parents are teetotal. The Christian Economic and Social Research Foundation includes these findings in its evidence to the Home Office departmental committee on liquor licensing.

Four hundred families with children were surveyed in a suburb of Cardiff. Two "experts" were used: the wife as an authority on how often her husband went drinking, and a health visitor on whether the family had problems. Apart from families where the man was a compulsive drinker, the most troubled were the teetotal.

Today's report says: "A regular, once-weekly night out for the father of a family is an important solvent of the inevitable frictions of more or less crowded life in restricted quarters."

Reference to the survey—the full findings are not being published until October—is included in the foundation's evidence as an example of the social value of the public house. Mr Gwyllim Prys Williams, statistician and consultant economist, who prepared the report, commented last night: "Basically, what we are saying is, 'Don't upset, break up, the pub as a local amenity'. It has a therapeutic value."

The survey found that 50 per cent of teetotal families do not have domestic problems, compared with 72 per cent of families who go to a pub occasionally and 80 per cent of families who go once a week.

Major recommendations to the Government include that licensees should be allowed to choose their own opening times for 40 hours out of the 60 drinking hours permitted in a week. Reputable licensees should also have the chance to re-arrange a further 100 drinking hours every month to suit their customers' needs. The police would have to be told and adequate staff provided.

The foundation says the licensees should be free to open at any time, day or night, within this proportion of the total permitted drinking hours—on two conditions. Public houses should always remain closed on working days, Monday to Friday, between 3 pm and 530 pm and drinking hours should not diminish a neighbourhood's amenities.

Dear Fiancé

I'm counting the days now. Hope your nerves have recovered. Daddy likes you really and he'll soon get used to your long hair. Can we really have a big four-poster with curtains?

Mummy says Daddy will be terribly impressed if you ask him about Selected Period Investment. It's something new from Scottish Provident and Daddy thinks he's the only one who knows about it. She says it's an endowment with no fixed maturity date. So, if you desperately need cash, it's there. Easy to get at. Oh, and you get bonuses too.

Must dash, Mummy's standing me lunch. See you Friday. Don't roar up the drive, Daddy doesn't know you've got a Lotus yet.

All my love,
Angela.

Selected Period Investment makes a lot of sense when marriage is on your mind. Here's why. In addition to the usual tax benefits, you get: With-Profit Endowment plus Bonuses to look after the future; Life Assurance to look after the present; plus a Flexible Maturity Date to look after the future.

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1971-7-22

Wide Saigon troops regrouped to protect polls

Saigon, July 21
About ten thousand South Vietnamese troops have been ordered to regroup in the South-east Cambodia area to forestall North Vietnamese attacks across the border during the South Vietnamese elections in August and October, military officials said today.
American B-52 bombers made continuous attacks on suspected North Vietnamese army positions a few miles across the border and about 140 miles north-west of Saigon.
The South Vietnamese advanced.
Three thousand troops were regrouped into the area yesterday.
American helicopters landed 2,000 troops in on the morning of the 21st.
The first South Vietnamese offensive in the area was made in a rapid retreat from a position in the area of a rubber plantation town further north early this morning.
Sources said the new offensive was made in spite of the fact that there are growing fears North Vietnamese may be attacking to interfere with the South Vietnamese presidential election in August.
South Vietnamese military spokesman, Lieutenant Le Trung Hien, denied reports that troops had crossed the border from Vietnam for new attacks on Cambodian territory.
He said the Saigon command, for security reasons, did not release



General Minh

Thieu cleared of blame for Diem's murder

From Arthur Dommen: Saigon, July 21



President Diem

General "Big" Minh said today that he accepted responsibility for the murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem during the coup of November 1963. He again explained that the coup makers had hoped to capture Diem alive.
A statement issued by Minh's press office reiterated the impression given by the 55-year-old general and presidential candidate in an interview last week, when he appeared to blame President Thieu for Diem's death.
The dispute about responsibility for the death of Diem arose from the publication in the United States of sections of the Pentagon papers giving details of American involvement with the coup leaders, particularly Minh and his younger brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, who were killed by a South Vietnamese Army captain who was an aide of Minh's after the two brothers had given themselves up to the coup forces.
Minh's statement was in response to a news conference last night in which Thieu related the part he had played in the 1963 coup and said Minh's attempt to evade the blame for Diem's death was "cowardly". Thieu was a colonel commanding a South Vietnamese division at the time.
The Minh statement said he had told two American reporters in the interview last week: "None of us generals had any desire to kill Mr Diem. The proof is that to protect Mr Diem we sent two Catholic colonels, of which President Thieu was one, to occupy Gia Long palace. If our plans had been carefully followed Mr Nhu and Mr Diem would not have escaped and would not have died."
The statement said the implication that Colonel Thieu's late arrival at the palace was responsible for Diem's death was "the conclusion of the reporters themselves."
Minh was quoted in the statement as saying that he was the leader of the 1963 revolution, he was responsible, and he did

not place the blame on anyone. He had brought up Thieu's name in the interview only to prove that no one among the coup-makers had wanted Diem killed. He did not intend to place responsibility on Thieu who was not responsible at all because he was only executing orders.
Minh was quoted as calling arguments about responsibility for Diem's death "futile and useless." He accused Thieu of deliberately "exaggerating" the matter.
Monday's press conference was the first time that President Thieu had talked publicly about his role in the 1963 coup. Obviously provoked by Minh's statements to the two American reporters, Thieu let loose a barrage that lasted almost two hours, in the course of which he said that if Minh had set up a strong military Government after Diem's overthrow, Thieu had advocated, "we would not have had the tragic period of 1965" when American troops landed to save the

leaderless Saigon regime from defeat by the Communists.
Thieu also claimed that there had been a secret meeting involving Minh while the coup was taking place at which Diem's fate was decided.
One of the foreign observers who wrote most extensively about the matter was the late Marguerite Higgins, an American journalist who arrived in Vietnam after the coup.
In her book, "Our Vietnam Nightmare," published in 1965, Miss Higgins said: "In a conversation with an American months after the coup d'etat General 'Big' Minh, one-time head of the military junta, who in his turn, was exiled, stated frankly: 'We had no alternative. They had to be killed.'"
"Diem could not be allowed to live," General Minh said, "because he was too much respected among simple, gullible people in the countryside, especially the Catholics and the refugees." — Los Angeles Times

Welcome for Nixon seen as collusion

Moscow, July 21

A Russian newspaper today printed a comment from Bulgaria denouncing China's rapprochement with the United States as collusion with imperialism. Although the official Soviet press has remained uncommitted since the announcement last week of President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Peking, today's publication implied approval of the Bulgarian comment.

The article which was first carried by the Bulgarian official news agency appeared in the Soviet literary newspaper "Literaturnaya Gazeta." It said last week's American-Chinese communiqué "fairly clearly testifies to a secret compact with imperialism on political aims."

The commentary noted President Nixon's assurance that his China policy was not directed against other countries. "But Peking's silence puts Nixon's assurances in a different light," it added.

The implication of the sudden rapprochement became clear in the context of the political background against which it occurred. America continued to be aggressively anti-Communist, especially towards the Soviet Union, while Moscow's rival, China, conducted a policy of unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda and tried to divide the international Communist world. Nothing showed that either country was about to shift in a positive direction their attitudes to the problems of keeping peace throughout the world. The article also said it was strange that Dr Kissinger was received in Peking precisely at the time when a group of French Communist Members of Parliament were refused Chinese visas. — Reuter and UPI.

Premier resigns

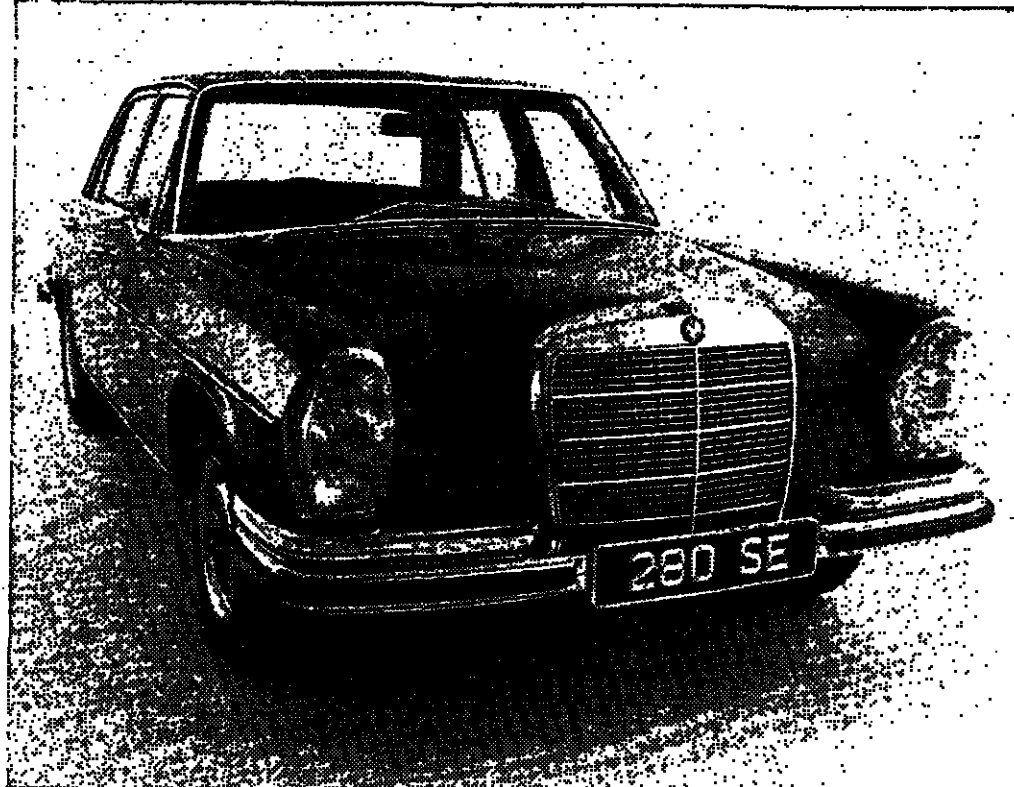
The Government of the Yemen republic resigned yesterday because of financial difficulties. The Prime Minister, Mr Ahmed Noman, agreed to stay on until a new Cabinet is formed.

arrests strike protest

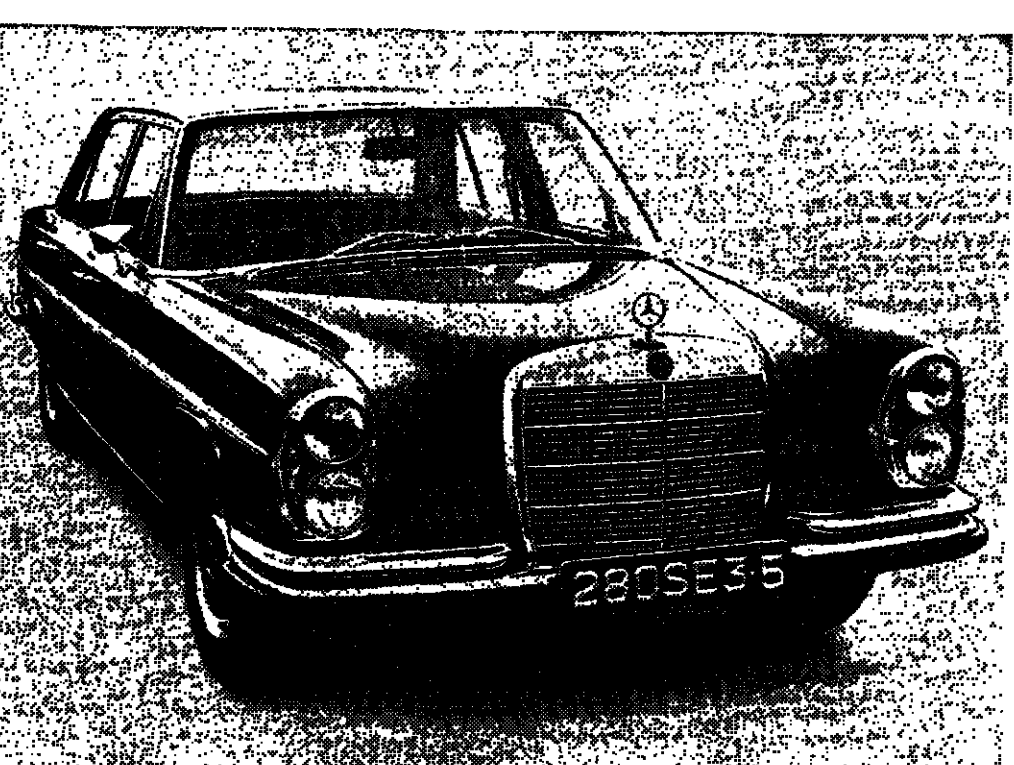
Brisbane, July 21
Arrested 36 demonstrators today during a 24-hour strike against the proposed state of emergency in Queensland for a visit by South African Rugby team.
125,000 workers in Queensland went on strike last night, disrupting normal life, traffic jams built up and bus services suspended.
Springboks, now in Australia, are due here tomorrow for their second Test match against the Wallabies. The state of emergency is intended to help control demonstrations against the apartheid regime.
2,000 students here from the University of Queensland's campus at the suburb of St. John's in the demonstrators from the agreed route broke out with the police on the scene. Police made the arrests without incident. There were reports of injuries. At a protest meeting at a city car park, the Queensland Trades and Labour Council, Mr Jack Egerd said it was a shocking act of the police force that they could not expect demonstrators to springbok matches with proclamation of a state of emergency.
The cost of the state's tour to the Australian and State Government was estimated at more than \$10,000.
Transport and other services are expected to return to normal tomorrow.

University staffs told to stay on

From our Correspondent
Lusaka, July 21
Professor Lameck Goma, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zambia, is understood to have urged members of the university staff to remain calm and stay on in Zambia. The appeal, made at a meeting this afternoon, comes at a time of severe depopulation caused by deportation orders being served on two lecturers as well as the university's first Vice-Chancellor who has been here on a visit.
It was officially confirmed that Dr Douglas Anglin, the man largely responsible for the university during its formative years, was served with a deportation order yesterday to leave Zambia within two days.
Dr Anglin's deportation order, however, is understood to have been issued in connection with a "student" rebellion last week. He has lost popularity rapidly here through the publication of an article by him in a Dutch newspaper. It appeared at the time when it was made public that President Kaunda had exchanged correspondence with the South African Prime Minister, Dr Vorster, and discussed Zambian relations with South Africa and Portugal.
There is now no hope of saving the two lecturers from deportation in spite of Professor Goma's efforts last night during a meeting with the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Lewis Changulu.
They are understood to have a few more days to wind up their affairs after first receiving orders giving them 48 hours to leave the country.
No lecturers at the university have plans for breaking their contracts but 40 are said to be against renewing them.



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So now there's a Mercedes-Benz 280SE 3.5.

The Mercedes-Benz 280SE is a very successful car and constant enquiries point to even more success in the future. Interestingly, one feature of that success is the way 280SE buyers like to specify a whole range of optional extras.
So with the arrival of the new companion car, complete with 3.5 litre V8-cylinder engine, the most sought-after extras have been planned in from the start as standard equipment.
Which means there is going to be a lot to read into that little 3.5 sign opposite 280SE on the boot.
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fuel to suit the engine operating condition at all times. A touch on the accelerator at any speed brings a brisk, instant response.
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It also reduces wear on contact breakers so that the engine stays tuned longer.
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Four-speed automatic transmission, power-assisted steering, press-button electric windows, heated rear screen, the extra power of twin-paired headlamps with tungsten-halogen main beams, radial ply-tyres and metallic paint are all part of the standard equipment plan.
Personalising your car
Between them the 280SE and the new 280SE 3.5 offer every opportunity you need of personalising your car.

With the 280SE you can specify as optional extras almost all the equipment listed above for the 280SE 3.5. And there are, of course, other options to make these luxurious cars even more luxurious, such as an air conditioning system and/or sun roof.
The 2.8 litre engine of the 280SE, with mechanical fuel injection, delivers 180 bhp. Smooth acceleration from 0-60 in 10.3 seconds to a top speed of 118 mph. A car that will carry you and your passengers through hundreds of miles of comfortable motoring without a whisper of complaint.
Contact us and we'll put you in touch with your nearest dealer. He will arrange a test drive for you—that way you can decide for yourself between the 280SE 3.5 and the 280SE.
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Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

anover accuses American firm

From JOE ALEX MORRIS: Saigon, July 21
The city of Hanover may International Business Machines (IBM) to court a court-breaking charges plans for a new plant there.
It was confirmed this by the city manager Neuffer, who said the very involved environmental issues plus the responses of major industrial in their relations with public and public organs.
Informed the city last that technological developments had eliminated the need for the city to build in Hanover.
The city is the city of electronic micro-circuits are printed, and the plant was expected to cost upwards of \$6,000 in a "clean" industry.
win the contract, the city fathers rode storm of public protest agreed to demolish a residential building in a residential area near the city of town.
The firm bought it, after several other proposals.
The case comes to court, and the city is on the grounds IBM's reasons are not valid under the contract clause. Both sides said it would come to court.
The city said it was a hot issue.
The problem is how far a

one-sided decision by a firm is tolerable," said Herr Neuffer. "If the city had been on the edge of the city, we would have simply said it was too bad."
"But this is different. It is more than just another piece of land. It is a political problem."
IBM has 22,000 employees in West Germany and does almost a \$400 million business every year ranging from dictating machines to computers. One year ago, it paid \$2,500,000 for the purchase of a 100-acre site which covers about 100 acres.
To ease the city's embarrassment, IBM has made other proposals. It has offered to sell the land back for the same price, interest free, with a bonus of about \$400,000 over three years and a further \$800,000 if the city decides to use the land for educational or recreational purposes.
Under a second proposal IBM would sell the land back to the city, then repurchase one fifth of it for half the original total price. IBM would then put up office facilities but no production units on the land, and bring some 250-300 new jobs to Hanover.
"We feel our alternatives are very fair," an IBM spokesman said. — Los Angeles Times.

HOME NEWS

Yard sets up inquiry into claims against drugs squad officer

By PETER HARVEY

Scotland Yard last night ordered an immediate investigation into allegations of corruption made against a senior drugs squad officer. The investigation follows a meeting between the Home Secretary and Sir John Waldron, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

The Assistant Chief Constable of Lancashire, Mr Harold Prescott, has been appointed to head the inquiry and will travel to London within the next few days.



Detective Chief Inspector Victor Kelaher

Talks are also taking place between the Yard's drug squad and the Customs and Excise drug squad, in an attempt to improve working relationships.

The allegations of corruption were made during a trial at Middlesex Area Sessions which ended on Monday. The man against whom the allegations have been made is Detective Chief Inspector Victor Kelaher, who was the operational head of the Yard's drugs squad until a recent promotion. It was claimed he was corruptly involved with one of five people found guilty of conspiracy to acquire a quantity of imported cannabis.

Immediately the trial ended, Sir John called for a full report. Yesterday, Commander James E. Crane, chief of the Yard's Central Office (the pool of officers which investigates all major crimes) reported to the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Mr Peter Brodie, on the allegations. This report went straight to the Commissioner and he then went to the Home Office for a conference with Mr Maudling.

Commander Crane and a team of investigators from the Customs and Excise drugs squad set in court as observers during the five-week hearing. Suggestions of a vendetta between the Yard and Customs drugs squads were made during the trial but these have been denied by both sides.

Mr Kelaher, who is aged 39, denied the corruption allegations in court. He said that one

of the accused men was his informant and it had been hoped that the man's help would lead to the arrest of two Arabas who were involved not only with cannabis but also with heroin.

Last night's statement from Scotland Yard gives the investigating team a wide brief. Mr Prescott is to inquire into "matters affecting the Metropolitan Police raised in the trial. Commander Crane has been making inquiries into these matters and the results will be made available to Mr Prescott. Commander Crane will continue to be at Mr Prescott's disposal in any way he can." The statement added that the Home Secretary was "in full agreement" with the investigations.

At the end of the trial, the judge referred to the allegations of a feud between the two squads. He said he hoped that disagreements said to have arisen would be ironed out by amicable discussion.

One of the major problems between the two squads is said to be a feud between the two squads. He said he hoped that disagreements said to have arisen would be ironed out by amicable discussion.

This network has led to many spectacular drugs hauls since the 38-man Customs squad was established in its present form three years ago. Plans are now under way to increase the squad strength even further. Some Scotland Yard officers are said to have developed a resentment to the Customs men, who have not always warmed to the Yard in advance of a major drugs raid.

No 'off the cuff' reply on V & G

A civil servant said at the trial and General tribunal in London yesterday that he could not account "off the cuff" for an apparent £46,000 discrepancy in the solvency margin of the V & G accounts for 1962. Mr Cyril Homewood, assistant secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, was being questioned on a minute written one of his executive officers, after the officer had examined the company's accounts. The tribunal is inquiring into the solvency margin and mismanagement of the DTI. Mr Peter Webster, QC, for the department, said the required solvency margin on a year's figures was £80,000, but the apparent figure on the accounts was £166,000. Mr Homewood said the solvency margin of 14.7 per cent was £120,000, but when asked Mr Webster to account for the difference of £46,000, between that figure of £120,000 and £166,000, shown on the

accounts, he said: "I cannot account for it off the cuff."

Another minute examined indicated that the company's expansion had not been made by any fraudulent method, but they had taken more chances than was prudent. Asked about his views on the management of V & G Mr Homewood replied: "I thought the management was competent but a bit adventurous."

Mr Norman Nail, a senior official at the DTI, said he was "under no delusion that we had any real firm legal basis on taking a view about future insolvency."

The inquiry was adjourned until today.

Searle case still being pondered

By our own Reporter

Mrs Thatcher, the Education Secretary, has still reached no decision about Mr Christopher Searle, the Stepney teacher who was dismissed for publishing his pupils' poems without the permission of his school's governors.

Mrs Thatcher was asked in a letter by the governors of Mr Searle's school, the Sir John Foundation, and the Red at Church of England Secondary School to arbitrate over her decision.

The Inner London Education Authority had told the governors that the school must secure its consent to the dismissal of Mr Searle. The governors retaliated by referring the dispute to Mrs Thatcher.

The Department of Education said yesterday that the ILEA had been asked to elaborate on a number of points it had made in its submission to the department. The department was still waiting for a response.

Joint announcement by Phoenix Assurance and Bradford and Pennine Insurance Companies

Since some misunderstanding may have been caused by the feature "Viewpoint" in the current edition of DRIVE, the AA motorists' magazine, concerning the position of the Bradford & Pennine Insurance companies, we wish to make it clear that these companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. As members of the Phoenix Group they are backed by the resources of this leading insurance concern and will continue to provide a secure and stable insurance service to motorists.



Cars on 20 pc deposit

The Plymouth-based Western Credit finance group said yesterday it would recommend a hire-purchase deposit as low as 20 per cent for new cars—for its "credit-worthy" customers.

Some of the big HP companies will probably follow this example. But the majority will stick to the scheme which they introduced before Mr Barber's mini-budget—25 per cent down and three years to pay.

The Lombard company yesterday said it would offer less than 25 per cent.

Lombard said each customer would be treated separately. If he was creditworthy with a sensible proposition he could get a 20 per cent deposit on a new car. On the other hand, the company might feel that a particular customer only merited a 25 per cent deposit contract.

Mercantile Credit has decided to stick to the "personal loans" scheme it and other HP houses announced some weeks ago to get round the restrictions in force before the mini-budget. For used cars, a higher deposit and a shorter repayment scheme comes into force.

Mr L. E. Reeves-Smith, chief executive of the National Grocers' Federation, promised yesterday to limit price increases to those passed on by manufacturers or caused by extra overheads. He said he welcomed the manufacturers' recommendation for a 5 per cent limit on food price rises in the current year.

RC mixed school plea

Staffordshire County Council allocated places for 14 RC children at the Blessed William Howard RC School in Stafford, but the parents want them to go to a non-Catholic comprehensive school so they can integrate with children of other faiths.

The parents have now written to the Secretary of State for Education, Mrs Thatcher, protesting that the county education authority has acted dictatorially and without consulting their wishes. The county council says the matter will be reconsidered at its next meeting.

Police well in the picture

A new system for transmitting documents and photographs to police patrol cars began trials in Bristol yesterday.

Ten police vehicles have been fitted with receivers, connected to a mobile radio, which can take documents such as sketches, maps, photographs and written messages. The system is expected to save time in tracing missing people.

Wallflowers at sexual ball

MOST BOYS and girls leaving school today would fail an exam on the art of making love, the psychologist Mr Michael Schofield told the Family Planning Association conference in London yesterday.

"Nine out of 10 would fail any exam about the symptoms of VD and any exam about methods of birth control," he said.

Mr Schofield, a Health Education Council research fellow, reported on a follow-up survey of a sample of 25-year-old whom he first interviewed when they were 18.

While urging rapid steps towards frankness in sex education, he blamed the sexual problems reported by his sample—most of whom are now married—on the "shining bright fantasies" produced by commercial exploitation of sex, particularly in advertisements.

The idea given in films and books and women's magazines, and most of all in advertisements, is that everyone

is having a sexual ball most of the time—everyone except me because I haven't got the right car, or I'm not putting the right kind of stuff in my bath, or I haven't got the ring of confidence.

"The result is that thousands of young people have a vague sort of feeling of dissatisfaction because their sex life is not as exciting as in the advertisements."

Top of the list in his sample's problems were, significantly, anxiety about sexual performance or worry about an apparent loss of interest in sex. Mr Schofield attributed these to the effects of exploitation. "Growing Up" was indicted for amateurism by Mr Peter Goodchild, editor of BBC TV's "Horizon," which last year created a minor sensation by showing a Dutch cap being fitted.

He said that the ease with which such things could now be shown had come about because of the dispassionate honesty of the documentary

approach. The difference between BBC films and Dr Cole's was one of taste and skill. "It is its very amateurism that invalidates it (Dr Cole's film)."

Mrs Olive Shapley, a BBC writer and producer, said there was a danger of the older generation breeding guilt and anxiety into the young, who were "admirable for their kindness to each other, loyalty to their peers, group awareness of social problems, and the gaiety of their life style, which has changed the face of this country."

Mr Robert Ardrey, the author, said birth control must be compulsory if the most treasured democratic institutions were to be preserved. "One human, of whatever status, should not be granted the privilege to burden society with other than a fair share of young."

John Ezard

FPA background and Miscellany, page 11.

People at work survey

MORE than 15,000 Guardian readers completed a full-page questionnaire about themselves, their jobs, their organisations and their bosses last autumn.

This information has now been analysed and is being published as a booklet which describes many of the main findings of the survey, including pay and benefits, changing jobs, attitudes to the organisation, attitudes to bosses, job satisfaction, attitudes to career, attributes of success, and much more.

The booklet costs 25p (including postage) and is available from

The Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 30, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2ER.

GP's 'duty to persuade'

Doctors in Britain yesterday

reaffirmed the principle of absolute confidentiality, but added a ruling on the ethics of persuasion. A vocal but small body of opinion that favoured disclosure of information "in the patient's interest" was overruled.

During the debate on confidentiality at the British Medical Association's annual meeting at Leicester, Dr Graham Dowler of Churchdown, Gloucester, deputy chairman of the BMA's Central Ethical Committee, said: "Our decision was that our present statement on confidentiality said what was needed. But we felt we should add emphasis to it, therefore the addition was proposed."

Dr J. Leahy Taylor of Staines, Middlesex, disagreed. He said that very few doctors would support Dr Robert Browne of Birmingham, who told a girl's parents that their daughter was on the pill being brought before the GMC. He added that it was sometimes necessary to modify the rule of confiden-

By our own Reporter

tiality in the public interest, for example where the driver of a heavy goods vehicle had threatened to commit suicide.

Dr Myre Sim, of the Birmingham BMA, released a letter from the parents who were told that their 16-year-old daughter was on the pill. He said: "Parents are just as able to help their minors as the pill pedlars. Doctors needed no lessons on how to keep patients' confidences, for example where a minor was being prescribed the pill, the doctor concerned had decided in the best interests of the patient that the parent should know. "It is easy to hide behind the smokescreen of confidentiality and enter into a conspiracy of silence."

In spite of the attacks from critics, the principle of confidentiality emerged stronger from the debate.

Dr Ronald Gibson, retiring chairman of the BMA council, accused the Government of planning to cut hospital doctors down to size by imposing on them "an army of lay man-

agers." The decision to retain social services under local government instead of integrating them in the reorganised health service was "disastrous," he said.

"A chain has been set in motion of Seeborn-Hunter study groups and now the Consultative Document, with its obnoxious emphasis on management and cost-effectiveness—an ominous chain and a lengthening chain, which we must examine link by link."

The proposal to allow lay officials to take major decisions had led to public demand for an health service ombudsman, when there were already four separate sets of complaints machinery in the hospital service, visitations by the Hospitals' Advisory Service, reference to the GMC, or recourse to the courts. This was part of a strategy to "cut us to size."

The delegates decided that if their pay claim was turned down they would bargain with the Government as to which parts of a restricted service it could afford to run.

Crash survival plea

A coroner suggested yesterday that civilian photographers who had to fly in single-engine helicopters should be trained in discipline and survival.

Mr Morris Bailey, the Central Dorset Coroner, was at Dorchester returning a verdict of accidental death on three press photographers who died when the naval helicopter they were flying in crashed into the sea during a NATO exercise off Portland Bill on May 20.

The three who died were Mr Edward Morgan Beer, aged 53, of Lonswood Road, Burnham, Bucks; Mr Dennis Royle, aged 49, of Chardford Close, West Molesey, Surrey; and Mr Harry Blanchard, aged 58, of Queen's Road, Kingston upon Thames.

Mr Donald Caddell, a naval diver who recovered the three bodies, told the inquest: "Mr Royle was out of his seat and not wearing a helmet." Neither Mr Beer nor Mr Blanchard was wearing a helmet, and Mr Beer was not strapped in.

Lieutenant Roger Collinson, of the royal navy's Safety Equipment and Survival School, when asked about passengers moving around the aircraft during flight, said: "It is the service view that it was necessary to allow them a degree of latitude."

The helicopter pilot, Sub-lieutenant Malcolm Harrington, explained that all the passengers were given safety equipment—helmets, immersion suits and Mae West life preservers—and briefed on the equipment.

Gaoled for life

An RAF dental technician who stabbed his estranged wife because of her "cheeky" attitude when she admitted adultery was gaoled for life yesterday.

The jury at Nottingham Assizes found Wayne Williams (25), of Pitchford Walk, Huntingdale Estate, Market Drayton, guilty of murder. Williams had denied murdering his wife Jeannette, aged 24.

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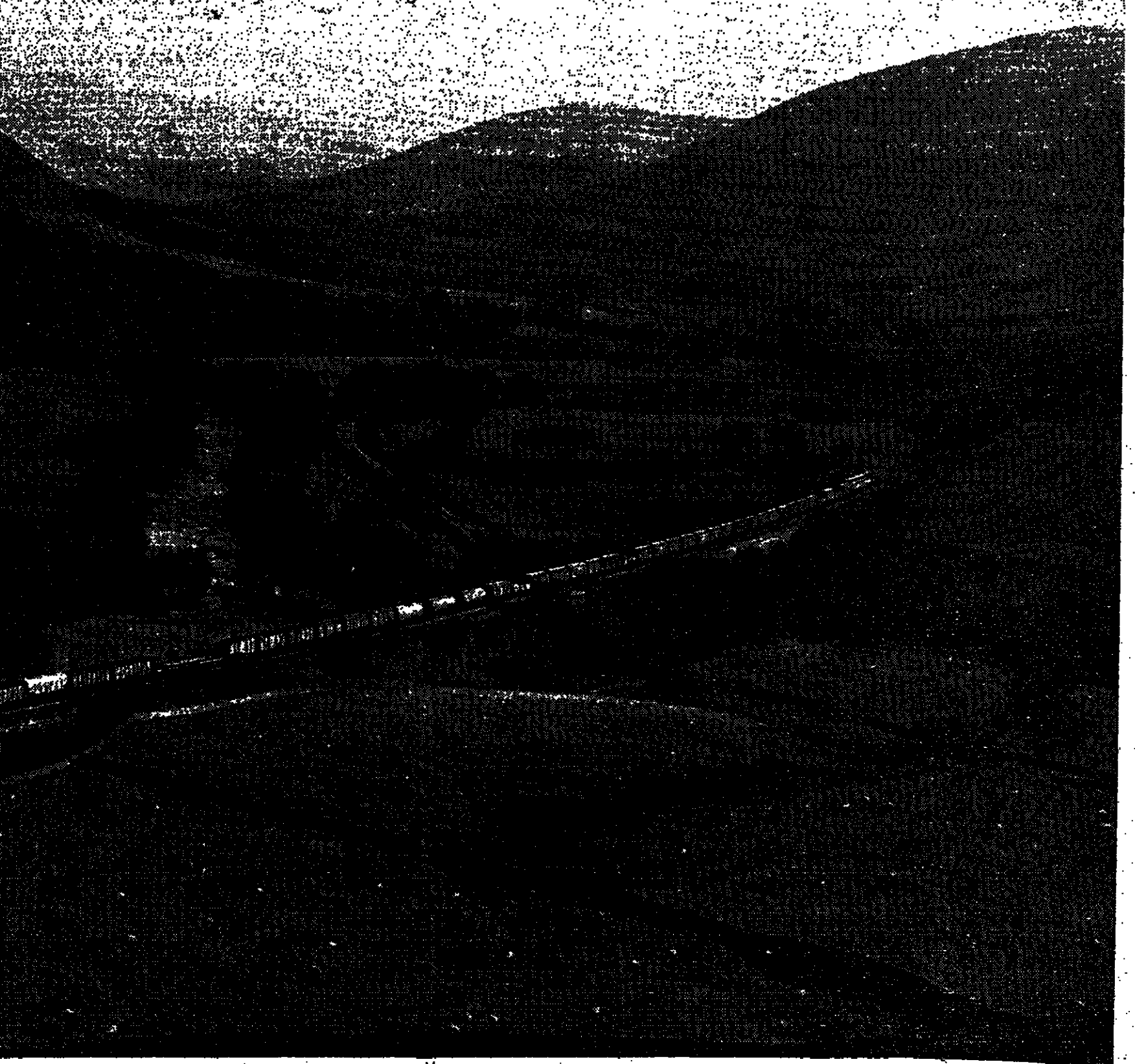
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Fair rent proposals attacked

By our own Reporter

THREE ORGANISATIONS—the Institute of Housing Managers, Shelter, and the Citizens' Rights Office—yesterday delivered detailed criticisms of the Government's new housing proposals set out in last week's White Paper 'Fair Deal for Housing'.

In its first statement on the proposals, the institute criticised the administrative procedures as too intricate and too cumbersome. Mr Sydney Benson, president, said the White Paper "is no doubt simple for municipal treasurers, expert as they are in the complexities of local government finance."

"But if the Government's proposals are to succeed in their aim to give help where it is most needed, and are not to cause instead great hardship to many individuals, then it is the public who matter and the experts' comprehension must not be the most important factor."

Shelter has produced a table (below) to demonstrate the disincentives for low-income workers to increase their earnings which will be created by the proposed fair rents system for council and unfurnished tenancies.

Under the proposals, low-income workers will be entitled to claim rent rebates. The scheme, if introduced, would mean that the 44th means-tested national benefit, but because of the large numbers involved and the amounts they might be entitled to draw, the scheme will seriously aggravate the problems of the marginal 'tax' rates of low-income workers.

Already, without the proposed scheme, a married man with four children earning £20 a week can get less out of a £20-a-week wage increase than a £30,000-a-year tycoon. The problem arises because as a low-income worker pushes up his wages, on the one hand he becomes ineligible for several means-tested benefits such as free school meals, while on the other he faces increases in income tax and graduated National Insurance contributions.

Onus on tenants

The Shelter table, which ignores all means-tested benefits except the proposed rent rebate scheme, shows that a low-income worker with two children paying a rent of £5 a week could receive less than 10 per cent of a £2 a week wage increase because of a reduction in his rent rebate.

A statement by the Citizens' Rights Office expressed concern that the onus on claiming rebates would rest with tenants.

Mrs Audrey Harvey, director of the CRO (an offshoot of the Child Poverty Action Group) said the provision which required tenants to register their rents with rent officers "to be eligible for a rebate involved a 'built-in deterrent'. Some tenants would be too scared of their landlords to go to rent officers."

The White Paper had based its proposals on the assumption that the fair rents system was working well, but the truth was the reverse with only 14 per cent of the potential 12 million tenants having been registered. Many landlords discouraged tenants from going to rent officers because they feared being forced to carry out repairs or improvements.

The following table produced by Shelter is based on a worker, wife and two children under 11 paying a rent of £5 a week. The third column from the right shows the increase in rent as the rebate diminishes. The right hand column is the percentage of a £2 a week increase, a worker receives:

Weekly Wage	Fam. Inc. Supp.	Inc. Tax	Nat. Ins.	Rent	Net	% of £2 increase retained
12	208	—	54	40	738	70
14	156	—	59	66	759	20
16	104	—	64	92	780	20
18	52	—	69	118	801	20
20	—	29	74	127	810	9

Man slashed wife in pity

John Percy Smith, aged 70, of Kilburn Park Road, North London, who was unable to endure seeing his wife in agony with arthritis, cut her across the throat with a knife in an attempt to end her suffering, said the prosecution at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Smith, a retired Billingsgate employee, was given an absolute discharge after pleading guilty to attempting to murder his wife, Priscilla, aged 74.

Mrs Smith was confined to her bed in considerable pain from arthritis, and the prosecution, it was a great strain upon her husband, who used to have to carry her from her room several times throughout the night. He had no rest at all.

On April 28 her pain was extremely severe and she was crying. On the spur of the moment Smith picked up a carving knife and slashed her across the throat. He immediately called the police. Mrs Smith had recovered from the wound.

The geography of generosity

By Mark Arnold-Forster

WHEN IT COMES to the distribution of wealth and of the quality of public services Britain is an unfair country. In a book out today two geographers have used the fine print of Government statistics to show how—up to 1964—wealth moved South-east, how poverty stayed in the North, and how the provision of higher education, the health services, and many other social services varied from county to county.

Mr E. M. Rawstron, reader in geography at Queen Mary College, London, and Mr J. E. Coates, senior lecturer in geography at Sheffield, are

collaborators of long standing who have pioneered the mapping of human problems in Britain and of the changing patterns of relative wealth and relative poverty. The maps are a sample of many included in the book.

The first shows how the rich got richer and the poor got poorer (or emigrated) between 1949 and 1964. In the black areas—mainly South-east England, the Midlands, Cheshire, and parts of Wales—earned income as measured by Schedule B income tax returns increased in relation to the national average. In the

white areas, earned incomes did not change much relative to that national average. In the grey areas—mainly in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the North of England, Cornwall, and parts of Wales—earnings declined relative to the national average.

The second map shows the percentage of children whose parents' incomes were low enough to entitle the children to free school meals. The average percentage of children qualifying throughout England and Wales was 15.7. The black areas with the highest proportion of children receiving

free school meals were Newcastle upon Tyne (17.7 per cent), Gateshead (11.1), and Sunderland (10.3). In 1966 an only child could get free school meals if his parents' income was less than £5 a week.

The third map shows the unevenness of the national dental service. In London, 24,000 people were served; the average number of persons to each dentist was 2,750. In virtually the whole of the rest of England and Wales the ratio was high and in the black areas was two and a half times as many. In Brecon

there was one dentist to every 6,990 potential patients. The fourth map shows that some local education authorities are much more generous than others when it comes to awarding university places. A sixth former in Cardigan-shire has the best chance of a place (165 per thousand) while his counterpart in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire had the worst (36 per thousand). The national average in 1965/67 was 57 per thousand.

Regional Variations in Britain: Studies in economic and social geography. (Coates and Rawstron: Batsford £4.50).

£2,000 a year women

By our own Reporter

THAT formidable woman, the middle-aged executive secretary, has become a top earner. According to a survey by the Alfred Marks employment bureau, £2,000 a year is now a reasonable expectation while the crème de la crème earn up to £4,000.

The company says that two and a half years ago £1,500 was considered a maximum expectation for the best personal secretaries' positions. Now they would expect to start at that figure on promotion from lesser positions. And they are also coming to expect a wide range of fringe benefits—pension schemes, free meals, travel perks, free membership of private health schemes, special mortgage facilities, and up to five weeks' holiday a year.

They seldom expect to get away with a 40-hour week, however. A perfect Miss Smith must be there when she is required. "I work 66 hours in an average week," one woman told the Alfred Marks Bureau.

All those interviewed were career women; all in their thirties and forties. Only one was married although another did tell the interviewer she was "officially single."

Mr Bernard Marks, chairman of the bureau, said the women questioned worked far some of the leading men in British industry. "The fascination of the views and experiences lies in their complete acceptance of the feminine role in business relationships and rejection of the 'Women's Lib' concept. At the top of their chosen profession they want to stay as supremely efficient secretaries but not as bosses themselves."

Alfred Marks also publishes its quarterly survey of office salaries. Overall figures for office staffs, male and female and all ages, show that in five years the average London pay has risen from £13 to £18.75 a week.

JP leaves a case

Miss Bertha de Blank, chairman of the lay magistrates at Bow Street, interrupted a hearing yesterday and said: "I feel I cannot go on hearing this case because of my connections with South Africa."

Mrs Sarah Brooks (22), a perfect officer of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, of Midland Terrace, Cricklewood, has pleaded not guilty to threatening behaviour and throwing a firework outside the Ministry of Defence. Arrangements were made to have the case heard on August 24.

Race relations have deteriorated—Board

By MARTIN ADENEY

Race relations in Britain have deteriorated in the past year, according to Lord Walton, chairman of the Institute of Race Relations.

In the Institute's annual report published today he says that the polarisation of opinion resulting from the South Africa cricket controversy and the "inevitable exaggerations and scare headlines of the general election campaign have combined with proposals for the new Immigration Bill to undo much good as had been done by previous race relations legislation."

"A growing number of immigrants now feel that the authorities are against them—that their failure to get good jobs or better houses or to pass examinations is due to no fault of theirs but solely to their colour; and that the Race Relations Board and Community Relations Commission and local community councils are little more than a figment of authority to keep them quiet with mild sedatives."

On the other hand native British were encouraged to believe that it was once more res-

pectable to look on immigrants both as people fundamentally different from themselves and also as a threat to their own wellbeing—a threat reinforced by mounting unemployment.

Lord Walton, a former Labour Junior Minister, said that, speaking personally, the new Immigration Bill could not fail to make very much more difficult the task of those men and women of all races and colours who are trying to help immigrants and natives to live in harmony with each other.

The bad year for race relations has also been a bad one for the Institute: its general income has fallen by £7,000 to £18,480 and it has had to halve its capital funds to absorb a £20,000 deficit. An appeal for £20,000 is shortly to be launched. Even more important, its Joint Policy Research—its main arm for the study of race relations in Britain—has been unable to raise funds outside of two specific Social Science Research Council grants.

Arson at London hotel was also murder

Someone splashed about two gallons of inflammable liquid, probably diesel fuel, on the third, second, and first floors of an hotel and along the stairs and then set the building alight, said a forensic expert at an inquest in London yesterday.

In the fire that followed nine people died of burns or injuries. The jury returned a verdict of murder on all nine victims.

The fire was at the New Langham Hotel annex in Baywater, London, in May. Among the nine who died was an engaged couple occupying a room at the hotel.

Miss Shirley Jane Wilson, principal scientific officer at the Metropolitan police forensic science laboratory, said that the fire "must have been the result

of a deliberate act." She found there were at least 12 seats of the fire.

Miss Wilson said there was a sheet of fire outside room 45 on the third floor and another on the landing near rooms 44 and 44a, the ones occupied by the young engaged couple. There were also indications that the liquid had been spilt on the steps leading down to the second floor and that this had probably been ignited from the floor below.

She had examined a metal can containing diesel fuel which had been found in one of the stairs. The fuel in it was different from the fuel in a 40-gallon drum outside the hotel and also from fuel in the boiler supply of the hotel.

Miss Wilson agreed that it was possible that a trail of inflammable liquid was laid out on the stairs, and said that between two and two gallons of fuel would have been needed to produce "this type of fire."

Chief Inspector Candlish said the police accepted that the fire had been deliberately started. A squad of 24 officers had initially made a large number of local inquiries. Over 1,000 statements had been made, and over 1,000 people seen in the area who made statements. "But no real information has come forward," he said.

The engaged couple who died were Mr Andrew David Barker, aged 22, a clerk at the Ministry of Agriculture, and Miss Judith Harris, aged 21, a Foreign Office typist. She was impaled

on railings when she jumped more than 20ft from a third floor window.

The others were: Major Herbert Tower, aged 72, of Sylvan Close, Limsfield, Surrey; Mr William Lawrence, aged 65, a member of the Civil Service Association; Mrs Olga Bhandari, aged 46, who died 11 days after the fire; Spanish hotel staff, Mr Francisco Martinez Cernadas, aged 30, and his wife Delia, aged 28, both from Barcelona; Mr Manuel Lopez-Pombo, aged 34, and his wife, Maria, aged 27, from Corunna.

Professor Keith Simpson, pathologist, said seven of the victims died from asphyxia due to from multiple injuries and shock, and Mrs Bhandari from pneumonia following burns.

The coroner, Mr Gavin Thurston, said it would be absurd to think that a person who intended to set fire to a house could possibly think he was not going to burn the people inside.

A Bill to allow for regulations to minimise fire damage to industrial buildings passed its committee stage in the Commons yesterday. But because of lack of Commons time, it is unlikely to become law. It was sponsored by Mr James Wellbeloved (Labour, Erith and Crayford). An Under-Secretary for the Department of the Environment, Mr Paul Channon, said this particular matter would be covered by commercial judgment and insurance.

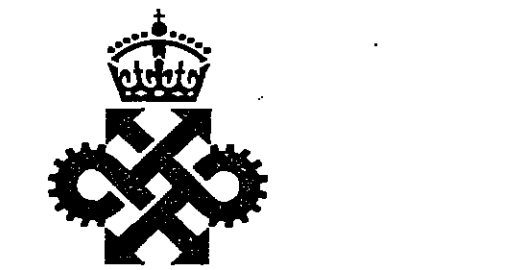
'Open' fears rail cut

The Open University said yesterday that it could face serious staffing problems if the rail service between Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, and Bedford is closed. The university's headquarters are at Watlington, near Bletchley. British Rail has applied for permission to close the line to passengers because it is uneconomic. A public inquiry into the plan is to be held at Bedford next week. About 800 people work at the university's headquarters.

The coffee bar

Four girls held a 75-minute sit-in at a "men only" coffee room at the Glasgow Milk Centre yesterday. They complained of discrimination at several places in the city which will serve coffee to men only until noon.

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY 1972



Applications should be submitted as soon as possible before the closing date 31 October 1971. Official forms and an explanatory booklet are available from: The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 2277

Advice on sponsored walks

Parents are becoming so reluctant to allow their children to take part in sponsored walks after several recent deaths that charities fear they may lose the walk completely as a method of raising money.

In an attempt to revive interest and confidence a Yorkshire Organisation, "Walkaid", has produced a pamphlet, "Run Sponsored Walks Safely", which brings together all the advice given so far, and offers safety points for different types of walks. The guidelines set down should be adopted nationally as minimum standards for all walks, the organisers say.

"Sponsored walks are declining naturally as the fashion passes but we wish to prevent a sudden termination which is untimely while many charities can still benefit greatly by the proceeds from such events," said Mr Gerald Mettam, who produced the pamphlet, said yesterday. The pamphlet uses advice from police, charities, and Walkaid's own experience. The organisation was formed three years ago to run sponsored walks. It is aiming to produce a minimum 10,000 booklets which will be distributed to departments of education, Members of Parliament, police forces, and charities.

'Loads uneven' in crash wagons

Four wagons on a derailed ballast train involved in an express crash at Surbiton, Surrey, on July 4, were overloaded, an inquiry into the crash heard at Surbiton yesterday.

One was 7½ tons over the limit and the others varied from 15 cwt to 6 tons over said Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Townsend-Rose, holding the inquiry.

Ten people were hurt when an express hit a derailed ballast train at 72 mph. The front coach of the express was thrown on its side.

General loading of the train was "very very poor," said Mr Stanley Gent, an inspector with the chief mechanical and electrical engineers department. Some wagons were loaded

unevenly, one load was a bit on one side, and some wagons were overloaded. He was asked by Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend-Rose whether he thought that would affect the riding of a wagon. He replied: "I certainly do."

Mr Raymond Ruffell, guard of a train arriving at Surbiton from the opposite direction, said in a statement that he saw two wagons jack-knife off towards the fast line, and they were struck with tremendous force by the express.

The driver of the express, Mr William Twenkle, aged 33, said: "Approaching Surbiton station, I saw the ballast train and a cloud of dust. I sounded the whistle. All of a sudden, the dust cleared and I saw the wagons. There was one wagon

turned so that its back was in our path."

Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend-Rose asked British Rail officials why they thought a coach rolling on its side produced so few casualties.

Mr L. S. Edwards, the divisional manager, said it was the train's technical construction. Mr Philip Perry, assistant to the chief mechanical and electrical engineer of the division, said the coach units in use in 1967 and had "buckeye" couplings designed to hold coaches in position if there was a derailment or crash.

Units of that type were now in more or less continuous delivery. Mr Peter Prescott, the divi-

sional civil engineer, said a maximum speed of 90 mph was permitted on that section of track involved, which was in good condition.

The inquiry report will be published later.

Mr L. Col. I. K. A. McNaughton, a Government inspector at an inquiry at Croydon, yesterday called for figures showing how many hours worked by signallers put in by a railwayman on duty when a passenger train was derailed.

He said the derailment on the main London to Brighton line near Haywards Heath, Sussex, on June 28, may have happened because the signaller was tired and not "completely on the ball."

Why I opened fire—by officer

A British Army officer, who said he shot a man whom he believed was about to throw a bomb during a Londonderry riot, was allowed to give his evidence in dark glasses and anonymously at an inquest in Londonderry yesterday.

The coroner, Dr Marshall Leslie, ruled that the officer, who was in charge of 20 men when George Desmond Beattie, aged 19, was killed during rioting in the Bogside area on July 8, need not reveal his

identity in the interests of his own safety.

The officer said he saw that a lorry had been pulled across the street as a barricade. A group of men stood at the end of it. One man in dark clothes held an object in one hand and a flaming object in the other. "Bearing in mind that there had been three explosions immediately preceding, I believed that that man was about to light a bomb and throw it."

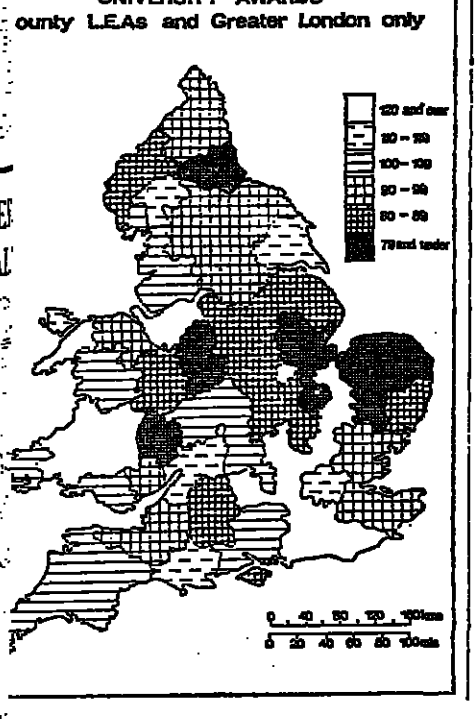
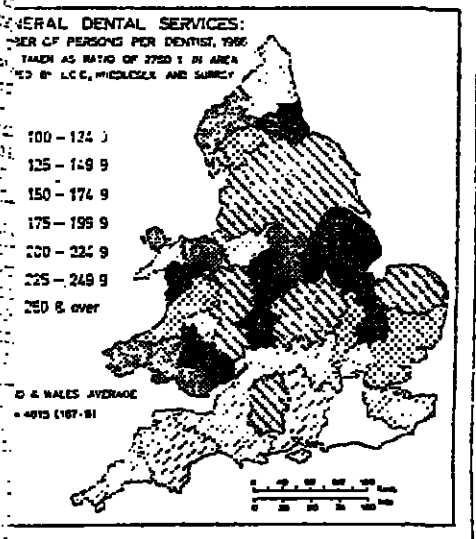
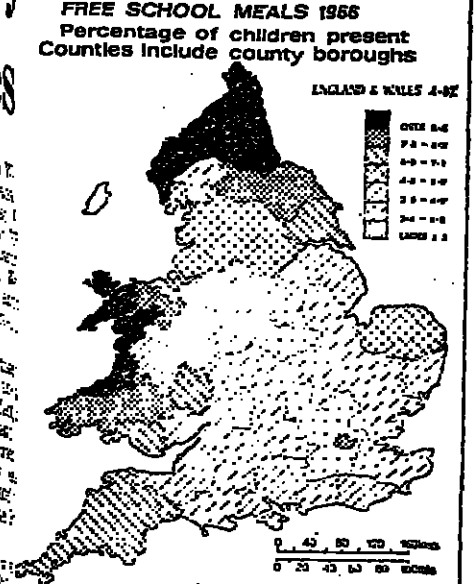
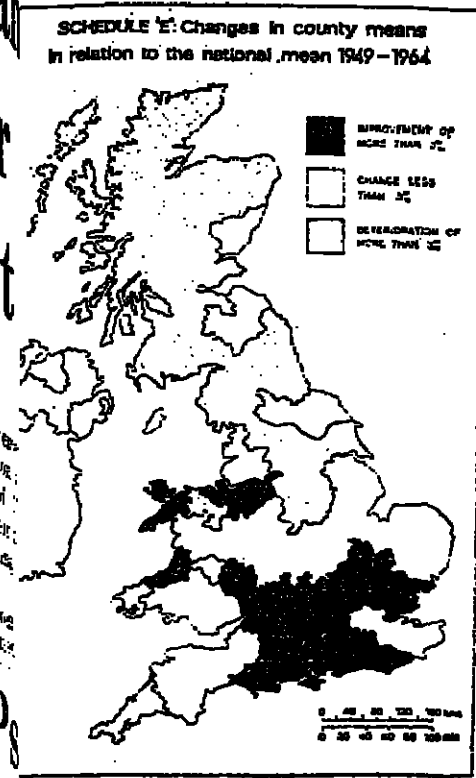
He dropped on one knee and took aim. I looked along the sights of my rifle at the man.

The man was apparently looking for a target at which to hurl his bomb. To prevent him doing this, I aimed at the centre of his chest and fired one round. Immediately afterwards I heard one other shot. The man stumbled and fell backwards on the ground. "I could see no sign of the bomb or the object he had been about to light it with." The rest of the group had swooped on the man.

Questioned by Mr Neil McDermott, for the Crown, the officer said troops in Northern Ireland had instructions to fire

without warning when someone was in danger of being shot or injured by a bomb. "That is why I opened fire."

The officer rejected a suggestion by Mr Charles Hill, representing Beattie's relatives, that his shot was against army orders on opening fire. The rioter was bringing his hands together to light the bomb and throw it. "I do not know whether the bomb was ignited. There was no explosion." But he thought it likely that other men standing in the group could have pulled the fuse out.



Death of wimmer accident

Death of a girl swimmer, 13, who was hit by a speedboat, was accidental, an inquest decided yesterday.

A speedboat driver, Richard G. Evans, aged 23, a student of Penn House Avenue, Wetherhampton, said that his boat ran into Sandra G. Evans, aged 13, who was on holiday in Cardigan.

Godfrey Evans, the deputy for South Cardigan, said the papers on the had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who decided to bring no charge of criminal negligence.

Safe seat

Arthur Baker, the Buckinghamshire firm whose chief engineer invented the aircraft seat, heard yesterday the number of lives saved by his equipment had reached 10.

THE EFFEMINATE Louis XIII goes shooting. Sitting next to him on a gilt chair is Richelieu, attempting to get some policy decisions between the firing. At a given signal a Protestant prisoner, dressed as a bird, steps out of a wicker cage through a line of giggling courtiers. He flaps disconsolately to the lakeside. A shot rings out and Richelieu puts his handkerchief to his nose against the smoke of the King's discharged pistol. "Bye, bye, blackbird," mutters the monarch in an evident fission at anticipating Ray Henderson.

Ken Russell's *The Devils* (Warner) is certainly a devilish film. If you expect the studios reportage of Huxley's *The Devils of Loudun* or the sleek irony of Whiting's later play, you will be much confused. It is not that kind of thing at all. What it is is vulgar, garish, tuppence coloured, mock-cynical, exhibitionistic—a strutting pantomime of a movie that sets you up for a kick in the teeth, then pinches your backside instead.

We know of course that the story of the priest Grandier, politician and sensualist, who debauched half the town of Loudun while defending its largely Protestant community against the wiles of the Cardinal, is a true one. We also know that Sister Jeanne of the Angels, the hunchback Mother Superior of the town's Ursuline nunnery, was obsessed by him and that she and the nuns were exorcised of the devil amid scenes even the seventeenth century could scarcely credit; and that Grandier was falsely accused of their wholesale seduction as a way of getting him conveniently to the stake. All this is in the film. What one has to get over is the flavour.

This is an extraordinary admixture of violence, eroticism and parody, one effect piled upon another so that you can scarcely tell which is which. The imagery is often as basic as the script with the result that what comes out of the performances of Oliver Reed as Grandier, Vanessa Redgrave as Sister Jeanne and Dudley Sutton as Richelieu's agent is just an edited compendium of impressions, geared to a whole that is meant to provoke in any way it can. Derek Jarman's sets, Robert Cartwright's art direction and Peter Maxwell Davies's excellent music all emphasise this fantastical, mocking element.

What is quite certain is that Russell has been true to himself as never before and that, in doing so, he will irritate, excite, bore and outrage more film-goers than ever before. By normal standards this is a very bad film indeed. But you can't judge it quite like that. You just have to wait and hope as you progress beyond the valley of the nuns.

For an hour and a half, perhaps more, Peter Brook's icy, windswept *King Lear* (Prince Charles) succeeds as strongly as Tony Richardson's neglected *Hamlet* in forcing one willingly to see the play through fresh eyes. Filmed in Scandinavia in black and white, it is the very reverse of the Royal Shakespeare translation from stage to screen intent on preserving a performance for posterity.

Extras, grimly clad in rough fur and hide, huddle together against the cold or gallop across snowy wastelands on tough little Arctic ponies. People live next to animals and behave in roughly



Oliver Reed in *'The Devils'*

The Russell of sex

new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

parallel fashion—"men are as the time is. To be tender-hearted does not become a sword." The lines are spat out almost as a commentary on the action. Shakespearean speeches seem clipped to the minimum, even when it isn't. A sort of pre-medieval atmosphere pervades, reminding one on and off of Bergman pitching at some gaunt history-cum-legend. A point in time is captured and it marvellously focuses the mind. In this context, who is mad and who is sane?

But ultimately *'Lear'* is an impossible play to convey naturalistically. And when we reach Dover with Edgar leading the blinded Gloucester and doty old Lear gabbling at the seagulls, we also reach a point of no return. Might as well have Forbes Robertson emoting in front of a cliff-top backdrop

as Paul Scofield in real sand. Scofield, however, gives a performance as muted but also as intelligent as that of any Lear I can remember—a man rather less sinned against than sinning until Edmund's treachery sends the rest berserk: "It's the policy of reverence for age that makes the world better" for once his home.

The whole of the cast is excellent with Irene Worth and Susan Engel unusually believable as Goneril and Regan, Alan Webb better than ever as Gloucester and fine work from Jack McGowan as the Fool, Ian Hogg (Edmund) and Patrick Magee (Cornwall). Even if it doesn't wholly convince, the film was surely worth the try. Taken in isolation, there's some astonishing work involved.

I refuse to believe that the dreadful

Hollywood-archaic screenplay which numbs *The Horsemen* (Astoria) was entirely the work of Dalton Trumbo as the credits vouchsafe. Oh, mighty Mr Trumbo, what in the coolness of your tent, came over you? John Frankenheimer's good-looking adaptation of the Joseph Kessel best-seller about the rivalry between an Algerian horseman and his son is an irritating travelogue but a lumbering vehicle for the talents of such a good cinematic story-teller.

Omar Sharif, the Valentino of the bridge set, plays the young nobleman asked to outdo the talents of his father as a Buzkashi rider (you have to pick up the body of a headless calf and carry it to an appointed place before the rest of the herd whip you to death). Jack Palance is his old man, who wants him to succeed but is jealous all the same, and Leigh Taylor-Young is heavily disguised as a named girl friend of the chap who looks after Sharif's horse (David De).

The horse is lovely, the Buzkashi is exciting, the scenery (some of it Spanish) is fine and there are fights to the death between (a) camels and (b) rams which you may or may not enjoy. But the story, full of daft American virility slobber, weighs ever more heavily against the obviously considerable skills that went into the production in the hope of a box office coup. "Beautiful in setting, grand in plot," *'The Horsemen'* is no less majestic in human awareness," said "Life" about the book. About the film they'd have to be joking.

Blue Water, White Death (Studio One) is about an expedition which took six months and covered 12,000 miles to find and photograph the Great White Shark, said to be the most formidable of marine predators. Made by Peter Gimbel with a lot of underwater skill it comes to life splendidly when actually watching the divers in action, and especially when face to face with the GWS itself.

Otherwise there's a certain amount of tedium, since the men themselves tend to be monosyllabic, even when suffering from the bends. "What's happened?" says one as a diver surfaces half dead. "He's bent," vouchsafes another. But it's not to be mocked. They are as brave as the Buzkashi and with better reason. It's quite a documentary.

Sex, Love and Marriage (Cameo Motion) is a follow-up of David Grant's and Terry Gould's "Love Variations," the sex instruction film which caused such a tizzle last year. "If you find these scenes sexually exciting," says a sexologist at one point. "Don't worry. It's an entirely normal and healthy reaction." Well, I didn't and there's the rub. If you make a sex instruction film exciting, Lord Longford is upon you in a flash. If you don't, you surely mislead about the subject itself.

Wickedly edited chats from nice family doctors, friendly neighbourhood analysts and so forth may be a comfort to some, and the simulated copulation could give helpful hints to others but to be dull about sex is surely unforgivable and this film is. Also, such movies are so obviously made with loot in mind that no amount of sincerity seems entirely trustworthy. Etionians will be comforted to know that it's a Tigon release of an Opipian film. I always wondered about the Well Game.

Anthony Friedmann is the young director-producer-writer of a film, "Bardeby," which surfaced briefly in March and since nearly disappeared, until it got a special mention for originality at San Sebastian Film Festival last week. Paul Scofield was one of the stars. Here Mr Friedmann talks to BART MILLS about directing Scofield and the difficulties of breaking into the film business.

Just add Scofield and stir?

"THE ASSUMPTION that people make that you just add Scofield and stir and you're going to come out with a terrific film is nonsense. The fact is that Scofield needs a lot of direction. He's a great actor but that doesn't mean you can wind him up and watch him go. He's got to have someone giving him some feedback to tell him where he's going."

"This means saying something's wrong as well as something's right. He's like a tide coming up the beach. You don't notice it creeping up, and suddenly you turn around and it's come forward and it's swirling around your legs. It just fills up every little cranny."

"You have to dig the right channels for it. If you dig the wrong channel, that tide—the great actor's energy—will flow down the wrong channel. Scofield got involved because he saw two cheap (Friedmann and co-writer and co-producer Rodney Carr-Smith) dedicated and dead set on a creative task. I wasn't going to him and saying, 'Look, if you're in this

film it'll be great.' I was saying, 'This is already an exciting project that needs you. I didn't even say that. It was just a question of his joining something that was already on the summer. At the very beginning, we thought of making 'Bardeby' in 16mm, because it's cheaper. But in fact we found it's easier to set up a 35mm feature, because it's an understandable, comprehensible product. Once you've got it organized, the proposition simply takes its place among others."

"There's no commercial structure to 16mm production unless it's commissioned outright by television—which is another thing we tried. But then you lose control of the product."

"To get the film off the ground, we simply went the rounds. It's a question of knocking on doors. It was no different for us than any independent production."

"With almost every film, deals collapse and are remade. At one point John McEnery came into view. The company we were involved with at the time agreed this was the right casting for Bardeby. Then he was approached by some other producers to be in another film."

"He actually turned Bardeby down. It seemed to him and his agent that the other film was going to go first. At that point I was going after an actor for the other main role. We started thinking of actors, approaching various agents. Then it just happened. You think of an idea, and it's dead right. I thought of Scofield."

"Scofield read the script and wrote back: 'This is the most devastatingly simple script I have ever read.' Then I just went back and called McEnery, because I knew he was the right Bardeby, and I knew that the other film was never going to get off the ground. They were bigger but they were blurring. I just said: 'Look, chum, you want to play opposite Scofield? Put up or shut up.'"

"With Scofield, his interest had been secured in our first meeting. It so happened that when we met we got on very well. He saw that I wasn't just out of short pants, that I'd been around, that I had a certain maturity. Anyway, the risk was on my side, not his. He could afford a disaster. I couldn't."

"Bardeby" hasn't had a proper West End release (its world premiere was at the Essoldo Maida Vale) and it hasn't been taken up by the circuits. But the film was respectfully reviewed and acclaimed by some critics, even before its special mention at San Sebastian. Meanwhile Friedmann is moving on. He's writing a script from Ionesco's play "Rhinoceros" which he is to direct for Woodfall Films. He has an option on an action story by John Elliott. He has written a screenplay based on Henry James's novel "Daisy Miller." But as he says: "Whether any of these films get made is up in the air, as always in the film business."

review

THE NEW THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

Tyger

"DAMN BRACES. Bless relaxes." But how not bless at least two thirds of this extravaganza, celebration of William Blake by Adrian Mitchell (a quasi musical by the way with pop by Mike Westbrook). In the person of Gerald James, a marvellously sympathetic actor, Blake's innocence, his rage, his vision are indeed conveyed to us and very movingly. Now for the "Damn" part. There is that other line about "fearful symmetry" and the whole show seems to me in need of some reshaping in its latter ending. The "Wolverhampton" anti-Enoch bit is over-forced and the voyage to the moon somehow just misses the magic. But John Dexter and Michael Blakemore have done wonders, pantomimic, visionary, literally uplifting with the voice of Isabelle Lucas wailing up in peans of greeting to the new Jerusalem; all capping a delicious portrait of George the Third by Bill Fraser and some very fine mockery of all the lineage of other English poets.

How exactly to describe it for those who haven't seen it is not at all easy. I would say that you must prepare yourself for a certain amount of facetious Shavian anachronism, as in the epilogue to "Saint Joan." Further, much of this farago would have been unthinkable before Kurt Joos' "The Green Table", Kurt Weill of "Mahogany" and the kind of do-it-yourself charades which Jean Louis Barrault made out of the legacy of Rabelais. But it is not derivative in a feeble sense and where it can actually draw on Blake it is often very stirring. The fun however is that of highbrow revue—as where Shakespeare drops in toting a pistol, and the late Victorians do a seaside boater and blazer number.

There is, as I said, a bit too much in the second half, by which time we have got quite clearly the message that Blake was against violence and cruelty and discrimination, not that one would really want to miss the scene in the supermarket where a government spy provokes the visionary poet by beating a terrible psychedelic beetle creature. Nor for that matter the many incursions of John Loffatt as that pillar of the establishment and the Arts Council of his time, Sir Josh (by Gosh) Reynolds. But it does not quite achieve the gesture with enough simplicity: there was the same kind of uneasy finish as in Nicholas "National Health". One wanted something as big and rolling as Parry's hymn or Vaughan Williams's pageant.

This is not my kind of music, I regret to say: I find it short of eloquence and want Blake set to something more in my way length. But I still think Miss Lucas brings uncommon soul to her singing and when Mrs Blake (Jane Wenham) pipes up it was very persuasive, with its harmonic banality and simple stomp.

But a real celebration it is—that's the thing, and will be the talk of the town. The National Theatre at the New needed this tonic: strong, heady, all out and the words "Everything that lives is holy" hang like a benediction.

HASLEMERE FESTIVAL

Hugo Cole

Dolmetsch

GODFREY SINGER, Pepusch and Quantz are not names to conjure with, yet Haslemere Town Hall was full to the back wall for the fourth concert of the Dolmetsch Festival on Monday night. Quite right too, after 70 years, much of it devoted to pioneering old music, the family and their friends still have something distinctive to offer. They have not been overwhelmed by the processes they have set in motion, nor do they live in the past. At one time Arnold's treble recorder was the only working example of its sort in England. Today, Dolmetsch recorders are marketed in their thousands, and even Carl, now the senior member of the family, fits his instrument with a little plastic beak, a tone projector. But their approach to the music is still direct and unostentatious, and though the festival, like the recorders, have become a name "international," it is all the more interesting for its strong local flavour, with its audience full of knowledgeable viol and recorder players from round about.

In the programme, there is some talk about authenticity and the "authoritative Dolmetsch tradition." Musicologists are often at odds about details of interpretation—but for the outsider one of the attractions of old music is the amount of room for manoeuvre left to the performers. On Monday night, performances were plain

and non-exhibitionist compared to some of the vied, larger-than-life, virtuosity of the music we often get at Q&P. The music was not always great, constituent sounds were delectable, continual variations in the make-up ensembles kept attention always afloat. In a Haydn Divertissement for of violin, gamba, and cello and harp in the same register was intriguing gamba and hotter denser cello son chard, the contrast between clear i quite a new way. Anthony Camilleri's obse playing, and Jane Ry gamba deserve special mention. E with the special outcurved Dolmet bow, Jean Harvey could not make fugue of Bach's G minor unacpanied sonata sound—consider smooth and fluent—but it was interesting performance of the major work of the evening.

Tuesday's concert—really more an entertainment than a concert was given up to music with Shal ppearian connections, and was introduced by Carl Dolmetsch, who played recorder and viols of m sizes, pipe, tabor and rebeck. M of the music was ravishing, anonymous "Fortune my Fortune" by Angela Beale, Dowland music lute and viols, and John Wilst "Take, oh take those lips away" w all memorable in a way that the m eighteenth-century pieces of the n before never were—perhaps beca these Elizabethan works inhabit special musical envelope of their o and no comparisons with gree masterpieces come inconveniently mind. Robert Spencer's poetic sometimes vehement lute solos w wonderfully put across (this quiet of instruments can sound alm threatening in this small hall). Carl Dolmetsch's expert handling the smaller recorder was also notal His long and enthusiastic account the Rebeck family was perhaps imposing an introduction for the v short pieces played on this inexte sive little instrument—but this the only point at which the entert ment ran the risk of degenerating i a lecture.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Strike Command

IT IS ONLY honourable to brand one's disability frankly and fearlessly. Like a shipwrecked sailor waving a wooden leg in hope of rescue. Tuesday, as it happens, I waved a wooden leg.

I will not conceal from you from the word "go" I barely understood anything of "Strike Command (BBC)". To be precise the "go" was not mentioned. The sentence was, "If that sound remind you of the ominous ticking of a bomb, you are not far wrong." I threw me right from the start. I have never heard the ominous ticking of time bomb. Nor, at a guess, have you. However, even without the necessary technical knowledge, it is perfect possible to say that "Strike Command" was a pleasurable shock.

The gist of the documentary was the shooting match between Britain and Russia. Shooting which takes a mock innocent form of photograph Russian subs, bombers, trawlers, intercepted, identified, shot as studied.

The shock, for me, was to hear Russia spoken of so plainly as "the immediate threat," "the most heinous enemy." Idiotically, no doubt, I have never been programmed to fear Russia. The whole thing is reminiscent something like a game, a phrase in "Strike Command" did not cure it. Though they did quite often refer to it as chess. A phrase I didn't care for knowing the Russians' reputation as chess.

The pleasure was that it was brilliantly photographed, tense, clever and candid. Such unprecedented facilities were granted the television crew by one rather wonders why. You could a it a commercial. Not wholly unconvincing, not totally convinced. But, on balance a good commercial for "Strike Command." I'll buy it. And, of course, tax-wise, I do.

My other wooden leg is that tall song is generally quite unintelligible to me, and when it isn't I wish it was. I requires a degree of raw courage to mention this for no breast is savage than the folk singer's.

"A Kind of Exile" (ATV) shows Peggy Seeger recording a gipsy hymn singing about Old George who suffers from a terrible, unrememberable malaise, and tape recording the song to an old man whose eyes lift up so during the chorus that one can only suppose it had some secret salacious significance. There was also a sing-in which felt as if it would never end, though in that regard it is one heard the occasional intelligible word—a "Gosh mala" here, a "Bollocks" there. John Goldschmidt seems attracted to subjects who are honest and hard-handled like Bernadette Devlin or Spike Milligan. If this film is less successful than those it may be, at guess that Peggy Seeger proved a rather too hard to handle. She is very formidable lady. A living exam of my proposition about the folksong savage breast. A musician through a through and madder than a wet b with it.

Some of these notices appeared later editions yesterday.

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ALL SEATS MAY BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Breathing space • Shopping • Catering • Schooling

hard Carr reports on a break-through in shopping excitement

Callers welcome

Inside Callers

ERS are back home in Northumbria Street run the advertisements around Newcastle where A. B. and Sons Limited, cabinet since 1887 and retailers since have returned to the site of their which was burned down 18 ago. The street was once the North Road and is soon to be a shopping precinct closed

the rebuilt store, though undisturbed on the outside, has kept of the features of its predecessor the entrance arcade, known as place in Newcastle to shelter the rain; the miniature um with its tropical fish, which the subject of many anxious after the fire; and the fountain pool on the ground floor, customers throw in pennies to local children's charities. The new store is also unlike any store I have seen, at least in for the absence of cash rs, blazened price markings, offers, and all the other remnants of the hard sell. The store created by the furniture nents is like an exhibition in on the ground floor, furniture is ed in six permanent show whose rooms are built to Parker dimensions, so they reproduce n sizes of people's homes rather he grander sizes beloved by ion designers.

al environment

he lower ground floor there are settings of Scandinavian furniture on the first floor more than settings of English furniture, ng ranges by Russell, Meredew, Shine, Guy Rogers, and others, are also special displays of and G-Plan furniture. The practice followed in the store, however, each room is designed as a total ment, complete with carpets, lighting, pictures, and con- changes in wall textures and treatment, and additional s, such as the small exhibition graphs by Alexander, Monk, Gort, Auchinleck, and

Alabrooke in one room, and by W. G. Grace and Don Bradman in another.

A third contains, along with early golfing prints, the stuffed crow which was killed by the very first shot ever played off the first tee at the City of Newcastle Golf Club. The idea is to show the furniture as one might see it at home—and to provide some extra interest for the husbands who reluctantly accompany their wives on an afternoon's shopping.

Besides the major furniture displays, which include a section devoted to the latest items accepted for the Council of Industrial Design's index, there are also a number of related departments. This includes one for bedding, where the beds have been ingeniously arranged in rows separated by curtains and drapes, and another for fitted bedroom furniture, some of which has been deliberately built around obstacles like an unwanted chimney breast and a large and unsightly water pipe, to show, as Roy Callier, joint managing director puts it, "how to make the best of a really ugly, difficult room."

There is also a carpet department, which includes a display of 120 ft. x 9 ft. broadloom carpets on hangers that can be pulled out to show what a carpet looks like in the kind of size that might be used, and a fabrics department (a new venture for Calliers which includes big displays by Sandersons, Sekers and Fison, and smaller displays of fabrics by people like Heals and Donald Brothers).

Other departments include china and glass and lighting, where the ceiling and floor stands conceal the flexes which usually mar this kind of display. But, surprisingly, there is none for bathroom and kitchen fittings, so that even the show houses lack these rooms. The reason, says Mr Callier, is that they have little control over the plumbing side of the installations—unlike the control they can exercise over the joinery that goes into bedroom furniture—and that these fittings are largely in the hands of builders' merchants. But it does seem a serious omission for a house furnisher.

Instead, Callers have a department

for selling original and reproduction pictures, which they will also use to encourage local artists, departments for television and hi-fi equipment, including three sound proof rooms for enthusiasts to try out really expensive equipment. There is also a record shop holding more than 20,000 labels, as well as a large area on the first floor devoted to the Callers-Pegasus travel agents.

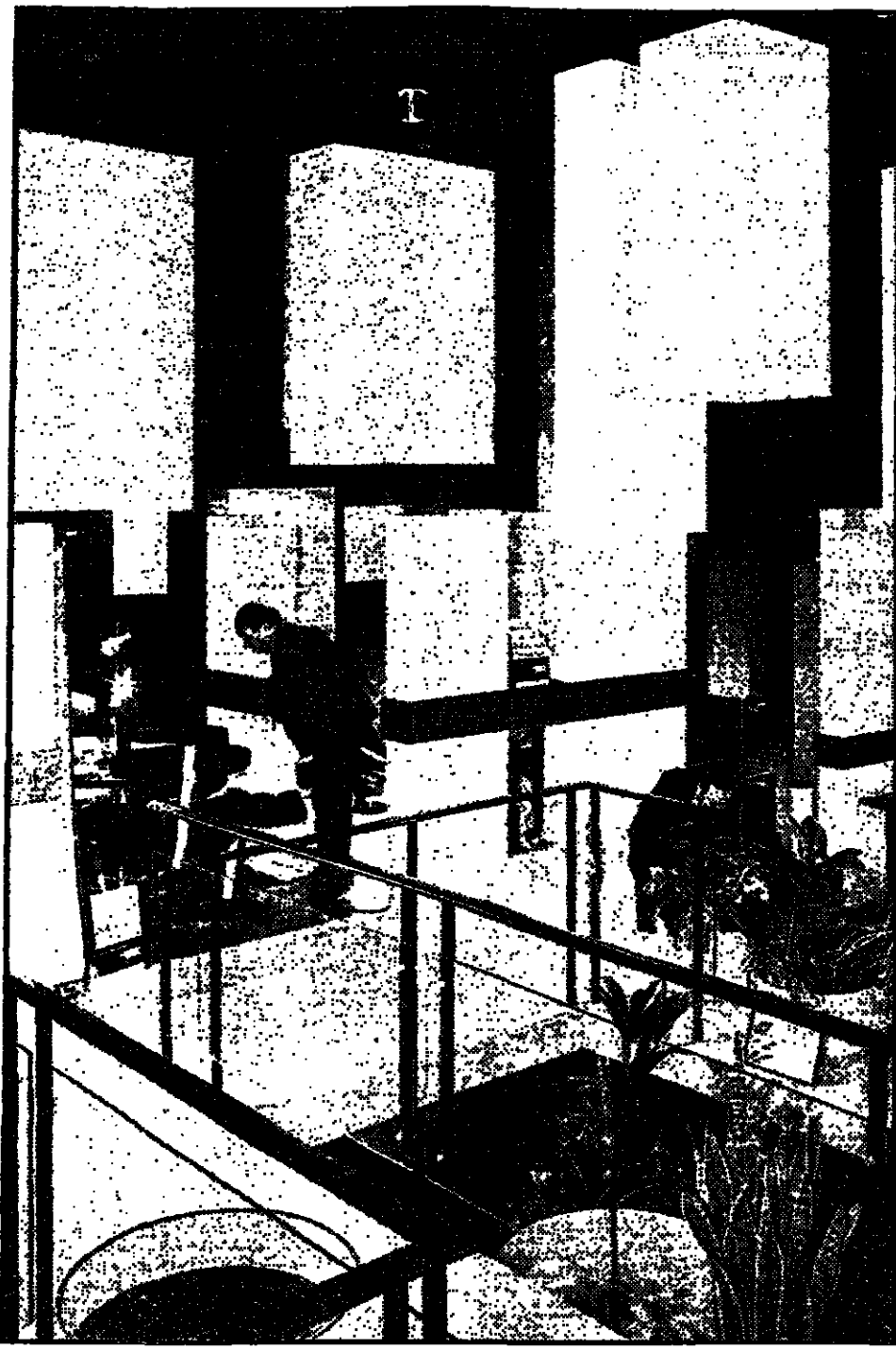
This approach to selling is typical of the store. "The two most frightening experiences for a woman," says Mr Roy Callier, "are having a baby and buying furniture," and hence Peter Callier has designed the interior of the store as a total environment, instead of as a series of independent and unrelated sales pitches. The relaxed atmosphere is reinforced by the absence of a tannoy and the relative absence of sales literature. Instead, people are expected to browse around, calling perhaps a dozen times before deciding what to buy. The sales staff are instructed to offer help but to avoid pressure of any kind—a policy helped by the fact that they are paid salaries and not by commission. They are also expected to observe the old-fashioned courtesies like accompanying customers to the door when a sale has been made.

Personal service

The result is that Callers are determined to maintain their reputation for personal service—backed by a large stock which enables them to supply almost every item on show immediately. By doing so, they are deliberately maintaining a tradition that seems to have been forgotten by most of the large multiples.

They are following a course that is diametrically opposed to the anonymous hard sell methods planned for the cash-and-carry warehouse-like stores which were allowed—and it is difficult to see why at least some concessions should not be made—this should provide £5,000 or so for a group of twenty-odd children: enough to pay a gifted full-time teacher, who might or might not be a member of the group himself, and to leave something over for fees to part-timers and incidental lecturers.

This is the second of an occasional series on stores outside London.



EATING OUT

by Derek Cooper

ACCORDING to the "Good Food Guide" there is no restaurant worthy of note in Reading (population 126,000). So perhaps we ought to welcome the advent of The English Grill. A recent article in the "Reading Mercury" sang its praises: "I elected to try a steak, and was pleased that great attention was paid to my wishes in the manner of its cooking." Wine-lovers are catered for too. As the "Mercury's" foodwriter noted: "Whether it be true that nothing aids the digestion like a glass of wine, certainly it adds to the enjoyment and although in this respect again choice was limited it was wide enough to include a delightful Mateus Rose." Well done Reading!

A mess of potage

ELIZABETH RAY must be pleased. A recipe she gave in the "Observer" in June for Portuguese tomato and onion soup was one of a thousand sent in to a "Sunday Times" contest in July. It won £2 prize which she has not yet received. The "Sunday Times" knows a good recipe when they see one even if they don't take the "Observer."

Not striking oil

HAD A NICE bit of poached salmon in the Culag Hotel in Lochinver the other night. In the permissive British style it came to the table undressed and unseasoned. I asked for some olive oil, quite forgetting that in Scotland olive oil is a balm you get from a chemist to put in your ear not something you use in the kitchen. There was none around but they did produce some "Mazola" which shows imagination. Not quite as dispiriting an experience as the Welsh hotel where a reader's grilled salmon arrived with chips already pre-soaked in vinegar.

Blow the salt

I THINK the hallmark of catering in this country must be lack of imagination. The other Sunday driving through Britain I found myself in a seaside town where the only place to eat was a self-service café. You queued to place your order, queued for a seat and then elbow to elbow tucked in. As every dish was served with chips there was a great run on the salt. But only one giant polythene salt cellar was provided for the 16 tables. The result was that we queued for that as well. Most of the people eating there were on holiday and seemed to accept the situation quite cheerfully. As it was raining outside and all the shops were shut they weren't in much of a hurry anyway.

Mother's pride

IF WE JOIN the EEC our gastronomic insularity is going to be rudely disturbed. Although more and more of us are going abroad it's only the booze that gets past our defences: we pick carefully at the foreign food and stick to chicken and steak as far as possible. As many of us as possible take all our grub with us, not primarily because it's cheaper but because it's "safer." One enterprising car ferry firm which provides foot passengers with Brixton setting out on safari to Europe enlisted the help of experienced campers and caravanners to compile the ideal food pack to last two adults for a fortnight. Here is a sample of what thousands of holidaymakers will be eating as they drive through the rich gastronomic paradise of Normandy, the Loire, Burgundy, and the Dordogne on their way to the Costa del Sunburn:

Tinned peas, tinned potatoes, tinned salmon, tinned carrots, tinned Irish stew, corned beef, pilchards in tomato, stewed steak, prunes in syrup, tinned mushrooms, tinned beans, creamed rice, cherry cake, instant potato, portioned cheese, salmon spread, and assorted jams.

Apart-eat

DINING OUT has its moments of unintentional farce. God, for instance, preserve me from having attended the Scottish Hotels' Schools' International Evening at which the first course was Bambazonkie—a nice enough dish, no doubt, prepared by a student from Ian Smith's unpromised land. "From Rhodesia," read the menu. "On a pastry croute does a gnuu sit." 'Tis filled with mango and pineapple and doused liberally with Sonstrual sherry. And stands the Salisbury Church clock yet at 1893 and is there sjambok still for segregated tea?

In search of classless schooling

CHRISTOPHER DRIVER on an educational syndrome

ELL, it is over now, that interminable half-year in which all the people know with 11-year-old children have been busy boring each other to traction about schools. Dutiful rents all, sufferers from a severe lack of the Where?-wobblers, we tored to meetings and interviews deservedly obscure London suburbs. I listened while headmasters and administrators, comprehensively, in-to-be-comprehensively, or over-dead-body-to-be-comprehensively, put the best possible gloss the institutions between which rental choice nominally lay.

Some were frank, others evasive; ne elitist, others egalitarian; they did make you feel delinquent, ut, or senile; and collectively they i more power over us than was of for their egos or our peace of nd. Back at home, the telephone g often: we became a repository experience of one school or gossip out another, to be traded for other ople's similar scraps. It is a hard in the middle classes, but now s of paper in its top hat, and we ow our fates.

This round of secondary schools in reral boroughs, some rich, some or, was itself an education in the is of education. At the heart of it there lies the paradox of scarcity abundance. There has never been re education going on in Britain n there is now (better forget, rhaps, that there is even more of going on in California or Japan). But for the parent who has himself en thoroughly educated the quantity the stuff—the number of "A" els taken, the uprush of sixth forms ere there were none, before—is rely relevant, for he is looking in a

particular school for the promise of an educational experience that he could without hypocrisy or wishful thinking covet for himself. Education of this kind is as scarce a resource as it has ever been, since the appetite for it grows by what it feeds on, and creates disenchantments where others are easily contented.

This is part of the reason why London and other cities are full of councillors—by no means exclusively Conservative ones—who send their own children to schools other than the ones which they are providing and reorganising for the children of their neighbours. They know, none better, that it takes time, perhaps a generation, to change the culture of a school or the direction of an educational system radically, and that only in political speeches are sows' ears called silk purses.

Lost faith
As administrators and voters they are forced by justice or expediency to reorganise, even if it means, in effect, punishing some children for the shortsightedness of other children's great-grandparents. But they also know that even the future comprehensive heaven—let alone the present reality—will never quite satisfy their own ill-formulated desires.

This kind of angst is itself new. The English middle classes have embraced some pretty odd educational systems at different periods in the past, but there has been one connecting thread between them all: the consumers believed fervently in the efficacy of whatever medicine was in vogue at the time. Now, they are riddled with doubt. They have lost the faith in absence from home,

godly learning, and compulsory games that sustained them till only the other day. And if they seek out private schools for their offspring, they do so for reasons which seldom have much to do with education as professional opinion understands it.

"Progressive" parents and educationalists are no less puzzled to know what to work for and dream for, now that State schools with their Nuffield courses and creativity periods have stolen the clothes of academic libertarians. Objectively, it is gratifying to watch the gradual emergence—for the first time in England—of an "all-through" system of education, from kindergarten to PhD. But emotionally, except where one's own children are directly involved, it will be hard to sustain over the years agitation for more of the same.

Sooner or later, there will develop a new set of ideas about the private sector in education. That does not mean a rush back into traditionally rigorous institutions, boarding or day. The Rugby and Roedens may adapt themselves and survive, if they are not sabotaged from within by kids' lib, but they will remain prohibitively expensive, and as the community of the educated grows in size, the minority they can serve must inevitably diminish in significance.

However, for there to be a private sector in education, there do not have to be private schools. The commune or the housing society might prove a better model. There are plenty of parents who under modern conditions, if they had the nerve, could arrange for their children the kind of education that was formerly available only to Renaissance princes.

Take a group of a dozen professional families, all possessing

children of roughly similar ages, in a district of over-burdened or insensitively administered State schools. Suppose further that each family was prepared to put, say £150 per annum per child of secondary school age into a specially-formed education trust fund. If income tax reliefs were allowed—and it is difficult to see why at least some concessions should not be made—this should provide £5,000 or so for a group of twenty-odd children: enough to pay a gifted full-time teacher, who might or might not be a member of the group himself, and to leave something over for fees to part-timers and incidental lecturers.

Safe assumption

It is a safe assumption that in a parental group of this nature there would be several graduate wives, virtually unemployable on the job market for want of technical or professional qualifications, who would derive great pleasure from sharing in the systematic education of their own and their friends' children, and from knowing that they were keeping their own minds alive by doing so. It is also generally the case that any father knows more and can communicate more about at least one thing at a deeper level than any teacher by definition: a generalist—can manage. Some such fathers would be able to take sabbatical months or years from their own occupations to do a stint at the transmission of knowledge.

The education which these children received might be in the academic sense "unbalanced," though university entrance requirements would impose their own check on this. Unless care were taken, it might be light on the scientific side, but it

would be less likely to be out of date than school science is. Nor is there any reason why groups of this kind should be denied the chance to purchase access to school laboratories and equipment out of hours, since school hours are determined for the convenience of teachers, parents, and administrators, not for educational or economic reasons.

Imbalance, anyway, would be a small price to pay for the custom-built originality—social as well as intellectual—that might emerge from at least some of the communes thus constituted. The more successful an educational "system" becomes at absorbing and processing all the promising minds in its catchment area, the more important it becomes for something recognisable as education to take place outside that area.

Hitherto, we have been protected from uniformity chiefly by the sheer incompetence of the system. It is not too soon to start wondering how we shall protect ourselves against its competence—that is, against confident mediocrity combined with pervasiveness.

We are still, as any honest teacher or administrator will admit, a long way short of developing properly the moral and intellectual resources latent in our own and other people's children. And with the raising of the school leaving age yet to come, talent and dedication in the teaching profession will for the foreseeable future be spread dangerously thin. But at the same time, we are resigning ourselves more and more easily to a society in which success is defined, by the educational system, as success in the educational system. Who will take the first peck of his way out of that smooth, circular shell?

Parks are for people

by Auriol Stevens

Our open spaces: Confusion and tranquillity

AS NEUROSES about pollution and the environment burgeon, a head of steam is at last building up behind the parks movement. After long years of quiet gardening the landscape architects are pushing into the field of policy. Newcastle's Town Moor and Everton Park are to be redesigned.

From America come examples of what can be done. Tom Hoving's work in New York, on the lines of Jane Jacobs' book, "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," has brought Central Park back into the centre of the city's life and reversed its lugubrious reputation. The People's Park riots in Berkeley, California in 1969 give evidence of the passions that can be mobilised.

Last month saw the publication here of a manifesto calling for more and "better parks," a little gem—a book, "Parks for People" by Ben Whitaker and Kenneth Browne. It at once gives articulation to the vague but growing feeling that someone must do something and provides suggestions as to what should be done and how.

The first thing needed is an alteration in priorities. Spending money on parks and open spaces is still somehow regarded as the province of the idle rich, a matter for concealment skimping and self justification when indulged in by rating authorities. Yet the cost of redesigning the Town Moor in Newcastle is only that of a quarter of a mile of urban motorway.

According to one expert, national expenditure on pets and gardening in one year would pay for the reclamation of all the heretofore land in the country. Imaginative playground provision for children has been shown to cut juvenile offences—and a child in care costs £20 a week.

Meanwhile green trees quite apart from aesthetic pleasure absorb polluted air and muffle noise. The provision of recreation in and near the cities would dissipate if not completely dis-

appear the mad rush of lemmings to the coast each sunny weekend which provides so convincing an argument for yet greater expenditure on roads.

The suggestions which Ben Whitaker and Kenneth Browne have to make for adding to and improving parks, open up in imagination a view of a new quality of urban life. Floating swimming pools in the Thames, outdoor cafes—protected by sliding roofs and heat screens—in the Mall, in Leicester Square.

They would see the parks open and lit at night, summer tennis courts, paddling pools and tourist car parks flooded thinly in winter for skating. Car parks masked by trees and banks and everywhere hills bulldozed in all those dreary grass wastes which qualify as parks but do nothing to provide escape from the city. If you make a hill you have a hole to fill with water for boating, paddling, water plants, and birds. Banks can divide the football from the pensioners, the

traffic from the park, the adventure playground from the rose gardens. Jane Jacobs' view that greater use of a park is the best way of policing it has been vindicated in New York. Removing railings and notices removes at once the vandals best challenge. Provide instead attractive play grounds, do-it-yourself art facilities, even a special wall freshly white-washed each morning for graffiti as provided by the Stockholm Parks Department.

But it must be what people want and it must be well run. Large parks departments can provide career incentives, small local residents' voluntary committees can foster grass roots involvement—today's panacea for all evil. And if the residents insist on expensive and time consuming floral clocks and formal bedding, how about a volunteer's planting and weeding rota?

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THE GUARDIAN

London

Thursday July 22, 1971

Why ever did he apply?

The most depressing aspect of Mr Wilson's speech yesterday, as on Saturday, was its negative character. He put a fair case for insisting that, from the start, he had always required the terms of entry to be right before he could recommend Britain to join the European Community. So he did. But in 1967, 1969, and 1970 he was not totally obsessed by the terms alone. Then he could look at bigger horizons. Then he recognised the great positive good that might be done by joining Europe. Today not a word of this is recalled. Today he harks again and again on the inadequacy of the terms. The European Community is seen by Mr Wilson as an ugly, hostile, and suspect creature. It is not the Community of which he talked in his Guildhall speech of November, 1966, explaining his Government's new approach to Europe, nor in the numerous statements he made between then and his departure from Downing Street last summer.

Inevitably, Mr Heath sported with his opponent yesterday, using a series of quotations from Mr Wilson in support of joining. It is an easy game. For those who once took Mr Wilson at his word, however, it is also a sad sport. Take this, from the Guildhall speech:

"We have much to contribute to the European community, including change. . . . I would like to see a drive to create a new technological community, to pool within Europe the enormous technological inventiveness of Britain and other European countries, to enable Europe on a competitive basis to become more self-reliant and neither dependent on imports nor dominated from outside, but basing itself on the creation of competitive indigenous European industries. I can think of nothing that would make a greater reality of the whole European concept."

Or take this from his statement to Parliament in May, 1967, in the debate on our application for membership:

"The creation of a Community which would have the effect of ending a thousand years of European warfare enabled supporters of European unity to turn their minds to a far broader concept, the concept of a strong Europe, strong economically, strong technologically, and—because it is strong and united—an independent Europe able to exert far more influence in world affairs than at any time in our generation. This is our political motive."

There are dozens more. The depressing thing is that they should have to be brought out today—and that it is not Mr Wilson who is bringing them out.

Today Mr Wilson says that "any one" of four main issues could have been the breaking point for his Government. Maybe. The way he now presents them, of course, makes an outsider wonder why his Cabinet ever bothered to apply. Viewed as he now views them, failure on one or

other of the four must have been almost a foregone conclusion. Why, then, did they apply? For two reasons at least. One is that, whatever Mr Wilson says now, he and his Ministers intended to do a deal. The other is that they could see no better way of giving Britain's economy a boost. In 1967 and 1969 they meant to negotiate hard and thoroughly, but to strike an all-round bargain when the crunch came. That is what Mr Heath did at his meeting with President Pompidou. It is what Mr Wilson would have had to do if he was negotiating seriously. It is almost certainly what he would have done this summer. And, impelling Labour as much as the Conservatives, there was the knowledge that somehow Britain's economy must be lifted out of stagnation. Neither then nor now has Mr Wilson outlined an alternative policy.

Of course, it is proper to debate the terms in detail. On his four chosen issues, Mr Wilson has put his view. On each of the four, Mr Roy Jenkins has put a contrary view. Individuals, in or out of the Labour Party, may take their choice. Mr Wilson complains bitterly that personalities have been brought in. The view put by Mr Jenkins in the Parliamentary party, as reported publicly, was chiefly based on fact and reasoned argument. It was rather Mr Wilson, by the way he phrased part of his Saturday's statement, who had first slapped his opponents personally. But this exchange is unprofitable. Mr Jenkins concludes, like Mr George Thomson and Mr Harold Lever, that the terms negotiated by the Government are as good as anyone could have hoped to get. They would have been prepared to recommend them to the Cabinet. Mr Wilson says he would not. Both statements may be true. Mr Wilson has raised his price. It is he whose outlook has changed. The change is, no doubt, in response to his reading of party feeling and public opinion. It is hard, though, to escape the conclusion that Mr Jenkins portrays the more accurate picture of what Labour's attitude would have been if it were still in office.

One must ask, too, why Mr Wilson takes such a dismal view of our potential European partners. Mr Heath rightly framed a fundamental question: do we believe that the Community is the kind of body that will deal with the more distant aspects of food costs, New Zealand's markets, the sugar agreement, and capital movements in a "positive, constructive, and reasonable manner"? If it is, why not rely on sensible solutions? If not, why did we ever try to join?

The detail of the terms has to be examined and the wider horizon has to be seen. The choice is challenging. It is one that will govern our future. The Prime Minister yesterday, in commending its international implications, went so far as to endorse Chancellor Willy Brandt's call for a Europe "pledged to a common foreign policy." That implies a Europe more closely united than even Mr Heath has dared to speak of hitherto. It is an exciting possibility and worthy of support.

Mr Mintoff's vulnerable hand

One of America's duties as a member of NATO is to keep the Russians out of Iceland. One of Britain's duties is to keep them out of Malta. This must be the Government's first consideration when Ministers come to discuss Lord Carrington's account of Mr Mintoff's terms. These appear to be steep and nasty. Lord Carrington has said that so far "the basis of any new agreement is not in sight." Mr Mintoff—like Canning's view of the Dutch—is offering too little and asking too much. He wants more rent for fewer facilities, and he wants to vary the terms of the existing defence agreement where they allow Britain to use the Malta base on behalf of NATO—"to use facilities . . . for the fulfilment of international or Commonwealth obligations . . ." as the 1965 agreement puts it. Mr Mintoff seems to be saying now that each member of NATO ought to negotiate its own agreement with Malta, no doubt at Malta's price.

In making these demands Mr Mintoff is, of course, threatening to tear up a ten-year agreement after only six years. He has no legal right to do this and not much of a moral one either. Compared to most Commonwealth countries Malta is a rich place. Compared to most Commonwealth

countries Malta has been generously treated by Britain, particularly in the matter of immigration—and this was part of the defence deal also. Nevertheless Mr Mintoff has named his price and the Cabinet will have to consider it.

Even now, before the proper negotiations have begun, three main considerations must be obvious to the British Government and ought to be obvious to Mr Mintoff too. The first is that Britain cannot let NATO down by agreeing to exclude her allies from Malta. The second consideration is that NATO can ill afford to have the Russian air force in Malta. NATO itself can do without the Malta base because it has aircraft carriers, will need Malta if they are to extend their influence in the western Mediterranean; and the British Government believes that this is what they want to do, as Sir Alec Douglas-Home has often said. The third consideration (which may not be as obvious to Mr Mintoff as it is to British Ministers) is that Britain cannot agree to pay any price in cash in order to retain the Malta base. On the other hand Britain could require Malta to give up its generous immigration quota under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. Mr Mintoff does not hold all the good cards.

Ici on parle swear-words

It is an invariable assumption of most travel writers that tourists visiting foreign countries will benefit from some smattering of the language. Few modern guidebooks are unencumbered by a list of unlikely-sounding but apparently common phrases. And yet, as any tourist knows, the best course to follow in many holiday situations is to ignore what little he has learnt. The policeman who approaches one's car with failing arms, raised voice, and book of on-the-spot fines at the ready is best met by a dull expression and polite incomprehension.

It is an old ruse, but it remains effective. So

much so that the resourceful police force of El Paso, Texas, has reportedly decided to break it. Mexicans and Mexican-Americans are more vulnerable people than the English on holiday. They tend to flail back at approaching policemen and use their rich Spanish vocabulary to the full. The local police are now calling in the Bilingual Institute of El Paso to teach them Spanish swear-words. "The officers must know the cuss-words so they will know when they're being insulted," says a spokesman for the institute. Where ignorance used to be bliss, knowledge will now be a feeling of being unloved.

A COUNTRY DIARY

SUFFOLK: Breydon Water, the wild, desolate estuary behind Great Yarmouth, burst its banks in the sea flood of 1963. The surrounding marshes were inundated and for a while became an inland sea inhabited by shoals of sprats and even herrings. Eventually new and higher walls of clay and concrete were built to keep out the tides and the grazing levels emerged once more as a green and fertile paradise for cattle. Much of the material used for raising the banks was alluvial clay excavated on the spot. This involved the creation of many miles of broad, deep ditches which have since served to drain the marshes efficiently. Now, nearly twenty years later, there is still some residual salt in these ditches and in the stiff soil of the marshlands, as is evident from the plant and animal life of the area. When I visited the Suffolk side of the estuary the other day I found countless little spire-snails flourishing in the brackish ditches, but the waters were just fresh enough to permit the growth of water milfoil and ivy-leaved duckweed. I found that large numbers of dragonflies were breeding there, but they were all species well known for their ability to withstand the presence of a fairly substantial amount of salt in the waters. The turf was rich in wild white clover, a pioneer in colonising claylands in the early stages of reclamation from the sea. I also noticed quantities of the coastal strawberry clover, sea barley, small-flowered buttercup and knotted bur-pursh, all characteristic plants of maritime meadows. One thing that delighted me more than anything else in this vast pastured land was the abundance of meadow brown butterflies. Here, remote from the influence of spraying regimes, these once universally common grassland butterflies survive most happily.

E. A. ELLIS.

NOT counting the handful of junior conspiracies that didn't come off, this week's coup d'état in the Sudan is the third in just over a decade. The coup is already notorious in Africa—as in Latin America—as the method of change that changes little. Heads of State and Government Ministers yes, but social and economic policy rarely. The Sudan is a little different, perhaps because as a country with its body in Africa but its head turned north to Suez, its politics have been radicalised by the Middle East conflict, and above all because the Sudan, uniquely on the continent, has a trade union movement and a Communist Party of some vintage and experience.

Politics have thus not been the playthings of élite politicians only, and certain patterns, however faded at times, are discernible through the three coups of 1968, May 1969 and the one three days ago which installed a Government headed by Lt. Col. Babiker el-Nur Osman.

In an interview given to me in London this week Major Farouk Hamdallah, one of the new Government's leaders, said that this week's coup was designed to achieve the revolution which was promised in 1969 but which was rapidly being betrayed.

Independence politics from the mid-50s onwards were bedevilled by the rivalries of traditional political parties each bound to a religious sect which swung to them not so much political as communal support. The 1958 coup was less a takeover than a handover of power: the Premier asked his friend the army commander to rescue his tottering coalition. After six years in office the Abboud junta was toppled by a combined assault from within the army, where the junior and middle officers rebelled, and from without, by a popular insurrection in the streets where judges, students and trade unionists marched together in procession. This is still known as the Sudan's October Revolution.

This political partnership between the young radicals in the army and their equivalent political generation in the popular organisations is the key to the coup d'état of May 1969 led by General Jaafar Numeiri.

In the period immediately after the October events attempts had been made to devise a political system which would weight political power in favour of the thrusting Nationalist generation of the towns and away from the stagnant countryside where a vote was an act not of political but of religious or communal faith. This attempt was defeated by the return to politics of the traditional parties and their religious support, but it was to be resumed by the Numeiri Government when it came to power in a coup d'état staged by the Free Officer Movement

RUTH FIRST talks to Major Farouk Osman Hamdallah, a leading figure in the new Sudanese Government.

Third coup lucky?



Revolutionary leader Major Farouk Osman Hamdallah (top right); deposed President Jaafar Numeiri (bottom left); and Major Hashim al-Atta, another member of the revolutionary group



which had toppled the Abboud regime and which has worked clandestinely within the Sudanese army for about 12 years.

Neither the Free Officer Movement, nor the ruling Revolutionary Command Council of 10 officers, nor the predominantly left-wing and civilian Council of Ministers was an ideologically coherent body. Major Farouk Osman Hamdallah—who was Numeiri's Minister of Interior until he and two others, Lt. Col. Babiker al-Nur Osman and coup maker Major Hashim al-Atta were dismissed from the RCC last November—revealed that acute differences had developed in the RCC after the first few months. He said that he had tried to resign on at least three occasions before November. "I was convinced this was better than being a party to wrong decisions."

One of the subjects of protracted dispute was the shape of the Sudan's new political organisation and, thus, the site of political power. There were two far poles to the argument. "We of the Left," he said, "insisted that the base of the revolution was in fact those popular organisations, including the trade unions and the Com-

munist Party, who were already judged for their revolutionary capacity and actions and by their identification with the long-term needs of a Sudanese social revolution."

The other side pressed for the adoption of the Nasserite model of the Arab Socialist Union. The armed forces, it was argued, had made the revolution and thus comprised the leadership of the revolution. A new political organisation should be created and the existing movements dissolved in the interest of the new body. This would make for national unity.

Put crudely, the choice was between Egypt's model of a paternalist administrative body presiding over passive masses and the political mobilisation style of China and Cuba, though neither of these examples is explicitly quoted in the Sudan.

The debate was scheduled to take place semi-publicly by a large and representative National Charter Committee entrusted with drafting a document of the goals and political methods of the revolution. The debate was still officially in progress when a majority group in the RCC began to come down heavily on one side. Resentful of the reservations expressed by

the Communist Party on the nature and extent of the May 1969 change, and encouraged by a split that developed in the party on this issue of how to characterise the revolution, Numeiri's attitude to the Left hardened. This was the time of the deportation to Egypt of the party's secretary-general Abdel Khalek Mahgoub. With Mahgoub's return the break was repaired for a while but then the crisis was exacerbated by the Triple Alliance move between Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. It was no secret that Libya's leadership was fiercely critical of the Left orientation of Sudanese politics and that Egypt was pressing for the adoption of her political model, including the system of political surveillance revealed by Anwar Sadat's exposures during Egypt's May crisis.

Numeiri's address to the second anniversary of the revolution made the revolution and armed forces virtually synonymous. He charged the Communist Party with opposing the revolution before its outbreak, this with some justice since the party's policy—at least until this week—was against putsch actions, and he announced that the revolution would allow the formation of no party except the organisation created by the RCC.

The crunch came when the popular organisations were dissolved by decree. The revolution, Major Hamdallah added, was dissolving its own popular base. And, he pointed out, the argument about the shape of political life in the country has implications for the Southern question. The Numeiri regime adopted the policy of regional autonomy for the South long advocated by the Communist Party; its implementation is slowing down dangerously just because army methods and army thinking do not succeed in winning popular participation any more in the South than in the North.

Many things are not yet known about the new Government. Was the coup d'état planned only by those members of the Free Officer Movement, like founders Hamdallah, Babiker el-Nur Osman and Hashim al-Atta who felt the May Revolution they helped was being undone, or were leaders of the Communist Party and of the popular movements party to its planning? Will the new Government, like the Numeiri one, install a predominantly civilian Cabinet and how far Left and Right will its range of political affiliation stretch? And will the new regime's sense of greater urgency on the Southern question bring a solution fast enough, for as Major Hamdallah told me: "A government that fails in the South must also fail in Khartoum."

Ruth First is the author of "The Barrel of a Gun," a study of coups in Africa. (Allen Lane, the Penguin Press, £4.20p)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doom roads into Europe

Sir,—Thank you for publishing Anthony Tucker's excellent article, "Spaceship Earth" (Guardian, July 19). Such a clear statement of the fundamental problems facing us today—overpopulation and ecological disruption, overconsumption and the depletion of non-renewable resources—is invaluable.

But what now? Presumably you were not simply indulging Mr Tucker by publishing his article. You therefore do not quarrel with the conclusion that if we are to leave our children a world worth living in (indeed one in which it is possible for them to survive), we must set a course for stability. Consumption must be reduced (at least in the rich developed countries), there must be a premium on durability rather than disposability, an emphasis on stock of goods rather than flow of goods, maximal recycling of materials, and an end to population growth. Our goal should be equilibrium, not expansion.

If this is nonsense, then Mr Tucker has been wasting your space and our time. If it is sense, then it is high time you revised your editorial policy. In your penultimate paragraph of your first leading article of the

same day, you have allowed the sentence: "The prospects of economic growth and of political influence—of prosperity and peace—are the positive side to Europe." Yet this growth will lead inevitably to increased depletion of non-renewable resources (provided the poor producer countries continue to let us so compromise their development), and to increased pollution.

I do not quarrel with your opinion of Mr Wilson's champagne-like qualities. Indeed the only credible way in which he could have argued a change of mind would have been by descending the fence bearing the tablets of the 12 issues of "The Ecologist" published so far and declaring his opposition to growth. However, I am alarmed at the preoccupation of editors and politicians alike with short-term solutions to the problems we face—solutions which where they are not irrelevant, will make the problems worse in the decreasingly distant future. Your second leader, on RTZ in the national parks, is an honourable exception.—Yours sincerely,

Robert Allen,
Deputy Editor,
"The Ecologist",
Richmond, Surrey.

Sir,—Congratulations to Anthony Tucker on his timely article "Spaceship Earth" (Guardian, July 19). But will you now introduce him to your leader writer who continues to insist that more growth is needed to solve our economic ills?—Yours sincerely,

Vincent J. Robinson,
Department of Chemistry,
The University of Manchester.

Sir,—Congratulations on Anthony Tucker's article "Spaceship Earth." How well he chose the expression "one-eyed leadership" to describe politicians who refuse to face the issue squarely is demonstrated by Mr Frank Allaun's letter appearing immediately beneath it. Mr Allaun asserts that "The answer to the desperate housing shortage is to build more houses." It sounds elementary indeed: but it is one-eyed. Perhaps if Mr Allaun will open the other eye he will see that the answer to the housing shortage is to build more houses and reduce the population.—Yours sincerely,

John W. Miller,
Baywater Presbyterian Church,
Newton Road,
London W2 5LS.

Guys and gals

Sir,—Thank you indeed for the nice things you say of me in your edition of July 21. Not that I really understood all of it, but who could understand the whole of 3,000 words in a space smaller than an LP sleeve. The picture helped to break this down, however, and my mother has cut it out. From someone else's copy I fear. Apart from the usual inaccuracies of the difference between a "record" and a "single," your second musical offering I'm sure Mr Norman did his best.—Bestest wishes.

Jimmy Savile.

Teaching practice

Sir,—Mr J. R. Morrison (Letter, July 21) is I suppose entitled to his own inevitably subjective list of anti-social pursuits, and I think we ought to recognise that he would have a case against employing alcoholics, drug addicts and homosexuals as teachers if it were a fact that to be an alcoholic, drug addict or a homosexual was ipso facto anti-social.

Michael De-la-Noy,
The Albany Trust,
London W1.

Public housing and private landlords

Sir,—When a very large property company like Freshwater start to be concerned about the plight of families unable to rent a place it may appear that criticism of private landlordism by the Left is somewhat misplaced. Have we done them an injustice?

But Freshwater's recent document runs true to form: Lower the rateable value of properties to which the Rent Act applies, get the proposed rent rebate scheme in the private sector implemented this year, and, of course, less "political interference" over property matters, though I assume that the sort of political interference like the Tory 1957 Rent Act was not too deeply resented by the Company. It is understandable that the idea of public money being used to subsidise companies like themselves should be welcomed in their document.

There is another matter in the Government's own White Paper on rents that should also appeal to private landlords, and this is the proposal that tenants and their landlords will be allowed (encouraged?) to agree

a rent between themselves without the rent officer intervening. While the rent agreed has to be put on a form and lodged with the local authority, and not to be in force until four weeks after being lodged, will not a person desperate for somewhere to live, not agree to a rent suggested by the landlord? One hopes that this particular point will be sharply challenged by the Opposition in Committee.

One of the worst aspects of the Tory White Paper is of course that furnished tenants are not after all going to receive proper security of tenure. Surely the Government must realise this will only mean more rented accommodation will go "furnished," so landlords can evade rent regulation and protection for their tenants. The National Executive of the Labour Party should give a clear pledge very soon that it is our policy to give furnished security of tenure, and the only exemption will be the one room let out in an ordinary owner-occupied house.

David Whinick,
London NW2.

MPs and the people's choice

Sir,—Since my name appeared in the advertisement signed by the 100 Labour MPs in support of Britain's entry into the EEC published in your newspaper and in view of the references that have since been made, I would like to make my position clear.

I signed the advertisement because I am in principle in favour of Britain's entry, but I have many reservations. Without reiterating the many cogent points made on both sides at the Labour Party Conference on July 17, I must say that I am unhappy about the terms negotiated by Mr Rippon, and particularly their effect on the Commonwealth, and feel that I must give the matter a great deal more thought before committing myself for or against Britain's entry on the present terms.

Whilst I do not support the call for a referendum I feel that I must take the views of my constituents into consideration and, of the many letters I have received on this subject, I have not yet had one in favour of Britain's entry. The "Eastern Evening News" is conducting a poll in my Norwich constituency and whilst not basing my decision on the results of this when published nor on the views of those of my constituents who have written to me, I shall certainly take these matters into account.

George Wallate,
House of Commons.

Sir,—In your article on Merseyside attitudes to the Common Market you say that "Even the two Conservatives, Mr Tom Forster (Garston), a Government Whip, and Mr John Tilney (Wavertree), both pro-Market, are running into clouds of doubt among their voters, particularly housewives."

May I ask where you obtained this information, which does not accurately reflect the facts? The overwhelming impression I receive from the voters of Garston is that, being sensible and cool-headed people, they are waiting until they fully understand the issues before they make up their minds.

I am therefore during August and September holding a series of public meetings in my constituency, and also a large number of small informal meetings in the homes of my constituents. In Garston need be in any doubt about what is involved.—Yours faithfully,

Tim Forster,
House of Commons.

PETER JENKINS

Six points

THE Great Debate opened in Parliament with attention centring in a packed House with packed galleries not upon the historic decision facing the country, or on the prospects for peace in Britain and Europe, but on what Mr Wilson would say next.

There he was, squeezed rather tightly on the overcrowded Opposition front benches by Roy Jenkins and Mr Harold Lever. One of the endearing qualities of the Labour Party is that even at great moments it usually manages to steal the show. The Prime Minister was talking about the influence Britain as a member of an enlarged community could play in a fast-changing world, when suddenly he wanted to know who were the plotters and the leakers and where were the "more socially agreeable surroundings" which they were said to inhabit.

Mr Wilson's speech was an expanded version of his Saturday speech to the special Party conference delivered in more moderate terms. It was a much more formidable performance with a few touches of the old wit and panache. Mr Wilson was out to repair his reputation but without withdrawing or apologising. The fundamental defects of the speech, therefore, were not in its content. There was not a word of enthusiasm for the enlarged European Community which he had once espoused with such enthusiasm and no mention of the political advantages which he had once so stressed; and there was the preoccupation with proving his own and the Labour Party's consistency in the matter with particular emphasis on the fact that he and his Cabinet would have settled for nothing less than "assured and continuing access" for New Zealand's dairy products.

These were the words he used on Saturday. One third of his speech was about New Zealand, indicating either his scale of priorities or the force of his indignation at the contradiction he has suffered. He was making in effect a personal statement of the kind which MPs are entitled to make when their honour is impugned. "I am entitled to set out the facts," he declared. "I want to finish all these quotations..." he said doggedly as the House became a little restless. He had excused this right as a former Prime Minister to consult the official papers of the time. This was his story: In 1967 he and Lord George-Thomas had recommended jointly to the Cabinet that a transitional period would not be enough, that a 20-year transitional period would not be sufficient.

What is Mr Wilson on about, and what did Mr Gladstone say in 1867?



DAVID HIRST reports from Der'a, Wednesday, on the implications of Jordan's onslaught on the guerrillas

Hussein's dangerous vengeance

Hussein reviewing his troops yesterday

WHATEVER happens we cannot afford to oppose the Syrians. We began here and if we are not careful we shall end here," a Fatah leader told us this as he took us on a tour of this desolate Syrian town near the Jordanian frontier, showing us the damage which Jordanian artillery had done on Monday night.

Eighteen civilians were wounded in the shelling, which had been aimed indiscriminately at all parts of the town. Was there not a danger that as a result, the local population would turn against the guerrillas? A heavily tattooed peasant woman who, along with her husband and eight children, were unharmful by the shell which took her hole in her head, gesticulated furiously: "King Hussein and King Hassan and Faisal too."

The Syrian people are more sympathetic to the guerrillas than any other; the people of Der'a still seem to be on good terms with them. Many of them are infiltrators across frontiers too — not with arms but with cigarettes, sugar, linen, and a host of basic commodities. The smugglers have their stalls in the middle of the town. Locals and guerrillas frequent them, under the benign gaze of Customs officials who take their cut, as if it were the most natural thing in the world. There are almost no police or soldiers in sight.

The guerrillas must know that any sense of security they may have will prove false; that the peasant woman may be saying the same thing about them before long. For they have just had the latest and hardest lesson in the fickleness of their Arab brethren. The Jordanian army, gleefully assisted by rural irregulars, has just smashed their forces in Jordan with a brutality which will make this, perhaps even more than last September's civil war, a landmark in the

long tribulations of the Palestinian people.

It is partly the guerrillas' own fault. Their past propaganda has been such that, in forecasting a massive Jordanian campaign against them, the Arabs took little notice. But the dimensions of the campaign, when it came, probably exceeded even the guerrillas' expectations. From the outset, the Jordanian Government surrounded the operation in the strictest secrecy: friendly Western diplomats complain they have never been so much in the dark.

Inevitably, however, accounts of what happened are filtering through, and if the ones heard in Amman — like a wholesale massacre of guerrilla prisoners at the village of Burma — are difficult to verify, an account given to me in Der'a by a Syrian doctor, serving with the guerrillas, has the ring of truth.

Dr Mohammed Ghassan was the first man to reach Syria from the combat area. About twenty guerrillas have since it since. Most of the 3,000 or more are evidently either dead, captured, gone over to the Israelis, or dying of wounds and starvation in the Jerash Hills or the Jordan Valley.

The army suffered heavy casualties, far more than the official figure of 20 dead. The losses and deaths of the guerrillas took heavy toll of the soldiers and the civilians looting in their wake. But the guerrillas were quickly overwhelmed. Dr Ghassan said: "By the second day, the 600 or so guerrillas in the Ajloun area only 50 were holding out in the hills, without food, water, and almost without ammunition."

The fact that some guerrillas were reduced to giving themselves up to the Israelis speaks for itself. It was highly embarrassing for the Jordanian Government, which, ostensibly, was doing no more than force the guerrillas to move on to more suitable bases.

Major Adnan Abu Odeh,



The Minister of Information, was trained in psychological warfare in the U.S. During a recent visit to London he complained of biased reporting by the BBC. Told that he would do well to improve his public relations he reportedly retorted: "I'd better start telling as big lies as possible, or words to that effect. It was after the Israelis had disclosed the first crossing of guerrillas to the West Bank that a military spokesman came out with the claim, believed by no one, that this was merely the Israeli rescuing 70 of their 300 known spies in the guerrilla movement."

Dr Ghassan told a different story: "Sixty or seventy of us were together. The army hailed us to surrender. Some of us went down, and as they did they shot them down. The rest of us made off as best we could. I spent two days waiting a kilometre from the river. Israeli soldiers saw me on the other side, they did nothing, just watched. Some of us crossed over."

Dr Ghassan said he quickly formed the impression that the army was simply killing off the guerrilla wounded they found. The case of the badly wounded was hopeless. I could have saved 15 men with medical help. Twice we managed to contact the Jordanians to arrange for evacuating the wounded. Twice they refused. As for the lightly wounded, it was better that they try to walk back to Syria than fall into the hands of the Jordanians. If you go to Jerash, I bet you find the army has taken no guerrilla wounded."

In Jerash an officer echoed his words: "There are no wounded." Another, more diplomatic, said there were: "We tend their men as well as ours; for we are all brothers." But military intelligence would not let us see them. In Amman the Palestine Red Crescent said that by Monday it had managed to locate only one guerrilla casualty in a Government hospital, and he had died.

Why did the King do it?

That is what Palestinians are asking in Jordan. Another push in his war of attrition was to be expected. But this all-out offensive, this overkill, is another matter. There is no prospect that as a result he will get back the West Bank, for no peaceful settlement is in sight. The guerrillas were no longer a threat to internal security. The King's relations with Cairo were on the mend.

One explanation is that the King, though by no means a prisoner of his army, feels the need to give it its head. There are signs that a powerful clique, of which Premier Wasfi Tal is a member, is constantly pressing extreme and vindictive policies on the King.

Whatever its explanation, the King's action will have far-reaching consequences. Jordan now seems to be slipping back to the old repressive days when Palestinians could be taken to jail, on the word of an informer, for listening to the wrong radio station or attacking the King. Skilled and educated Palestinians are being dismissed from sensitive positions. People can be beaten up on the slightest suspicion. The prisons are filling up. The rift between Palestinians and Transjordanians is deepening.

As for the guerrillas, the King has now invited them to put their head in a noose held by him and the Israeli army. He wants to confine them in a narrow strip of territory — "like animals in a game reserve," said one foreign observer — down in the Jordan Valley. Acceptance of such terms would almost certainly throw what is left of the guerrilla movement into turmoil.

With the left-wing groups and some of Fatah's own rank and file turning against Yasser Arafat's leadership, non-acceptance means either disbanding the movement altogether in Jordan or embarking on the long-term, and costly, struggle involving sabotage and assassination, which Fatah always balked at.

In Damascus, Arafat and his men are urgently dis-

cussing what to do next. One of his lieutenants told me: "We now have two tasks, to liberate Jordan as well as Israel." But the Popular Front in Damascus believes that Fatah will compromise yet again; they believe that if this happens the guerrilla movement will become another conventional army, but the weakest of them all, waiting for the liberation war which never comes — the very negation of all that Fatah once stood for.

The vengeance of the King's bedouin soldiers has thrown the whole Arab world into fresh dismay. The Arab regimes, finally waking up to what has happened, are being forced to react. Hussein is cocking a snook at them all. Before September, he was gradually ceding sovereignty to other Arab regimes which, under various agreements, secured the right to intervene between army and guerrillas. Since September, he has been winning back his sovereignty.

The climax came last week when the Syrians sent a telegram team to assist in supervising the surrender of guerrillas and evacuation of the wounded. They got nowhere, and, according to the guerrillas, two of their official guerrilla guides were killed in their presence.

President Assad has tried hard to preserve his new good-neighbourly relations with Jordan. But the treatment of his mediators, the repudiation of the Cairo agreement, and now the shelling of Der'a in response to guerrilla infiltration from Syria seems to have caused him to think again.

Last night he withdrew his mediators. The Ba'athists, who first gave succour to the guerrillas long before the June war, are now stuck with the consequences of that decision. If the guerrillas are forced into all-out opposition to the King, Assad will have to decide which side to take. The old ambivalence will be difficult to maintain. There may soon be soldiers in Der'a. Syrian crackdown on the guerrillas, or Jordanians doing it for them.

Ibiza's cop out

from Bill Cernlyn-

Jones in Madrid:

Wednesday

THE SPANISH Government today is still rather bewildered by the angry reaction abroad to the current clean up campaign of foreign hippies. The Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism, after a long hot weekend of protracted silence, has at last come out with an official statement. What the Government is really anxious about is that the tough police action over the past few weeks was only designed to make the popular seaside resorts sweeter and more charming for the cash paying tourists.

What the heavy-handed grey uniformed Policia Armada do not realise, of course, is the fact that brutal measures, even when aimed against the long-haired hippies, are likely to have an even more frightening effect on the so called respectable tourists.

Doubtless many middle aged, middle class foreign tourists, like the middle class Spaniards, don't care for hippies. They disapprove of drugs, even the relatively harmless pot. They resent, like the Catholic Spaniards, the hippies' sex, their clothes, their long hair, and their tendency not to wash. For many Spaniards in the tourist areas, the most repulsive aspect of the foreign hippies is the lack of money. But the "fuzz" moves in — and probably the Spanish "fuzz" is no more ruthless than many of the colleagues in democratic countries — many liberal people get understandably upset.

None more, no doubt, than the Spanish Ministry of Information and Tourism. There are a surprising number of cosmopolitan intelligent civil servants in Madrid who shudder every time the forces of law and order, blithely march in with leather truncheons and machine guns at the ready.

Another problem, and a grave one, for the bright young bureaucrats is the absurd delay in issuing an "official statement."

When the hippies and the police clashed in Ibiza on Friday night, an official statement was issued only shortly before midnight on July 20. The statement was not very convincing, partially because foreign correspondents during the previous days had uncovered comments from the angry hippies.

But at last, too late, the Director-General of Tourism, D. Esteban Bassols, did produce the long awaited official comment. It started with a rather touching preamble regarding Spanish hospitality to all tourists, and then specific charges against the hippies in Ibiza. And it ended with a flat denial. "No one was killed or injured — such reports are completely false."

Señor Bassols said that all the 24 million tourists who visited Spain last year must be aware of the deep feeling of hospitality in the country... "as shown at all levels, from the hotel clerk to the taxi-driver, the newspaper seller to the waiter." He added that the Spanish standards of freedom were the same as those in all civilised countries such as England, and France.

On that ugly Friday night, according to this statement, hippies defecated in the walls of local farms, stole fruit, walked around naked and some of them assaulted a young girl. After other incidents in the local village, 57 were arrested. Forty-six, including three young Britons, are still being interrogated by the examining magistrate in Palma de Mallorca. Probably most of the hippies will be deported, although some of them may be held to answer charges of drug offences or other offences against public order.

When it all blows over, the massacre of the possibly innocent, or at least not terribly guilty, hippies, is unlikely to have any effect on Spanish tourists. The police, indeed, bend over backwards to avoid trouble with the "ordinary" tourist. It is not even impossible that next year the angry hippies may return. Perhaps to the tiny island of Formentera, where the turtles still waddle ashore to lay their eggs. The turtles have a tough time of it too. But at least the sand is warm.

MISCELLANY

Open revolt

REVOLUTIONARY "1789" which Richard Roud reviewed with rare ecstasy in the Guardian from a disused cartridge factory on the outskirts of Paris, is coming to London in October. The publisher, who brought "Rabelais" to the Roundhouse, is importing Ariana Mouchkine's French production to the same disused engine shed.

Roud called the show "a step towards a total revolutionising of the theatre." The audience is free to wander, free to choose what to look at and what to listen to on a series of platforms. The theme, improvised by the Theatre de Soleil, the revolution and the betrayal of revolution, in 1988 as much as in 1789.

Calder and Boyars, publishers of risk, are contributing their own mite to the general upheaval. Instead of the usual literary programme, that looks as if it has been devised for visiting Americans with more money than taste. Roundhouse audiences will be offered a "programme text" and other idea borrowed from Paris.

It will be a 30p paperback, giving a full and illustrated English text, plus interviews and features about the director and her players. Alex Trocchi is doing the translation. He started work on Tuesday and is geared to finishing tomorrow.

Plot slot

ASSORTED grist for the Labour mill.

(1) Is there really a Reform Club man, a hunchback, for Roy in the sylvan comfort of another place? There is indeed a regular luncheon gathering along Pall Mall, but only two of its members — Roy Matthews and John Harris (the Deputy Leader's old press man) — are remotely Jenkinsite. The rest are much closer to H. Wilson's kitchen cabinet: Trevor Lloyd Hughes, the Lord Balfour, John Allen (formerly of Harold's private office, now back in Transport House), Walter Terry of the "Mail" and Terence Lancaster of the "People".

(2) Clive Jenkins, not for the first time, is threatening to name names. At tomorrow night's "Tribune" anti-Market rally, Clive is due to reveal a full list of the firms that give money to both the Tories and to the

European Movement. Money which it is alleged the European Movement passes on to the well-learned Labour Committee for Europe.

(3) Harold Wilson evidently is not just seeing pinks under the bed, but very old pinks at that. He and his aides are muttering away about a revival of the Campaign for Democratic Socialism in the constituencies of the North and Midlands. Gaitskell, you should be living.

● PEACE RETURNS to the "Sunday Times." The National Union of Journalists has withdrawn its objection to Germaine Greer's fortnightly column, provided she sticks to her last. Only Germaine Greer, the management said, can write a Germaine Greer column. Amen.

Betts off

HOW THEY brought the good news to St Hugh's tale told at the family planning conference yesterday by Olive Shapley, of the BBC, an Oxford friend of Barbara Castle's, class of '29.

There were five of us who were friends and we were all very muddled and vague about the facts of life. The one who decided to do something about this was a fierce little redhead from Bradford, she called Barbara Betts.

"Barbara hated muddle, as she always has done. She extracted a shilling from each of us and wrote off for the only pamphlet we could find listed, 'Planned Parenthood.' When it came, she stood over us and said that we all read it in turn. It was, in fact, not about how babies are born, which we wanted to know, but about birth control, which we were not

advanced enough to be curious about. As far as I know, though, none of us has got into trouble since."

Cut price

A CAUTIONARY tale for anyone who thinks works of art are a sure investment. A head of a man by Giorgione, or perhaps by Titian, was sold at Sotheby's on June 30 for £17,000. It was bought by Glasgow city art gallery, which will reinjoin it to a much bigger canvas from which it was cut a century or more ago.

The Scots, it is now clear, got a better bargain than they thought. The head was sold by the executors of Major and Mrs A. E. Allnatt, who bought it from a London dealer in 1962 for no less than £140,000. The major was a property developer and no innocent in the ruthless art market. He once bought a Rubens for £275,000. It is now worth four or five times as much.

But not so the Giorgione, or perhaps Titian. How long before a change of fashion catches up with the American millionaires' status impressions?

Silent knights

EVERY YEAR since the end of the Italian monarchy, the republic "founded on work," as the Constitution proclaims, has awarded the nation's highest honour, "Cavaliere del Lavoro," to 25 citizens who have contributed their services to the national economy.

Last year's list included several well-known tax evaders. Before this year's list was announced, the Finance Minister, Luigi Preti, asked to see the names. Of the 213 candidates, 110 were known to his office to be dodgers. None the less, when the list was published, six of those the Minister had tried to veto were declared "perfect" "Knights of Labour."

At first, the most baffling thing about the Family Planning Association Conference is the chronic insecurity of its leaders.

They should on the face of it, have been cock-a-hoop at the Festival Hall in London yesterday, savouring Sir Keith Joseph's promise of an extra £100,000 grant for demography planning and his unqualified recognition of them as pioneers of a new vital voluntary service. Short of a population policy, it was the earnest thing to a Government seal of merit they could have hoped for on their fiftieth anniversary.

But instead of hugging himself Mr Caspar Brook, director of the FPA, was spending his time in the press room complaining repeatedly of misrepresentation of a conference speech on Tuesday which he had given to sponsor free abortion on demand.

Now there can be no dispute about what Professor Peter Huntingford, FPA medical committee chairman, said on Tuesday. He did not explicitly seek abortion on demand for foetuses up to 12 weeks old. But he used a form of words meaning almost indistinguishably the same thing. He said such abortions should be the decision of the mother alone. This is light years from FPA policy and Prof. Huntingford, an exponent of lunchtime abortions, stressed that he was speaking personally. But, if the professor and the FPA stay in the kitchen, it is hard to see why they complain about the heat.

Lord Dawson the Queen's doctor said "Birth control is an established fact." The "Daily Express" blared: "Lord Dawson Must Go... Britain Counsellor to Join the Dying Nations."

An early League visitor was

The blues of the birth

by John Ezard

That becomes a bit easier to grasp when you explore James Melor's brilliant montage, in the hall foyer, showing the Association's history. This shows how almost intolerably hot it has always been in the FPA.

You start with a photograph of the 36 unwanted slum children admitted to Dr Barnardo's in 1877 and with the charges brought against Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant for publishing a birth control leaflet called "The Fruits of Philosophy" the same year.

They were accused of "unlawfully and wickedly devising, contriving and intending, to corrupt morals and encourage lewdness and debauchery." But a little later the Malthusian League was founded with the motto "Quality, not quantity" and stimulated a slow growth of welfare clinics.

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An early League visitor was



Mrs Pickering, a packer's wife. She is recorded as having had seven children, four miscarriages, being 33, and looking "thin, anemic and weak." She was fitted with a crude pessary but it failed once. Four years later, a letter sent to her home was returned marked "Deceased."

By 1930, attendances at Walworth clinic had reached four figures. Professor R. S. McKerrrow, Professor of Midwifery at Glasgow, attacked the trend, provision for large families demands hard work. But hard work never did anyone any harm," he said.

A Manchester, Salford and district clinic leaflet claimed only eight failures in 1,212 cases. The "Manchester Evening News" commented in a sub-heading "Depravity in Manchester."

In the early 1930s the new National Birth Control Association had a staff of one and a yearly turnover of £812. To finance the movement, the League in 1933 announced a Malthusian Ball at the Dorchester with Jack Harris and his band. The "Express" splashed a story headed

"Priest Condemns Race Suicide Ball."

The ball went ahead, thanks to the sponsorship of socialites like the teen-bopper Dr Edith Summerskill and Miss Jessie Matthews. But the weary pattern of advances won against grinding opposition ("Can We Populate The Empire?") asked of the "Express" a few years later runs through Mr Melor's exhibition.

In fact the latest example happened too late for inclusion in the exhibition. This year's FPA conference cancelled even the birth control sessions, planned to encourage interest in birth control among the young, after the "Daily Express" said: "Pop and the Pill: This is No Way to Teach the Young." The Malthusian Ball was luckier.

Small wonder that the association is nervous. But it does sometimes provide fuel for the enemy. For instance, Mr Brook was yesterday defending Prof. Huntingford's assertion that unwanted pregnancies can "lead to mental conversion into wanted pregnancies." "He is a gynaecologist. He sees scores of these girls every day. He should know," said Mr Brook.

Should we swallow quite so readily the view of a gynaecologist who sees women at one stress-filled time during their pregnancy? And would the great-granddaughter of Mrs Besant, deceased, risk the uncongenial side effects of going on the pill? No-one was asking these questions at the FPA yesterday, so a newcomer has to ask them himself.

Degrees of independence

Richard Bourne reports

PROMOTERS of the self-styled "Independent University" are prepared to call their institution a "university" or "degree" relying for its assertion on the first section of the fourth appendix of the Robbins Report. Though the promoters had in the past spoken of applying for a charter they made it quite clear that they did not see this as a necessity. (Only on Tuesday the Committee of Polytechnic Directors said that it looked forward to polytechnics which would permit their institutions to award their own degrees.)

This provocative cat among the academic pigeons was unleashed at a London press conference to announce that Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westfield College of the University of London is to be the shadow vice-chancellor of the new establishment. Sir Stanley Caine's planning board is to make a firm decision on whether to go ahead with the full fees project around next Easter, and negotiations have already begun with Buckinghamshire County Council over a possible site near the centre of Buckingham.

Dr Thwaites himself claimed that there was no restriction on the use of the titles "university" or "degree," relying for its assertion on the first section of the fourth appendix of the Robbins Report. Though the promoters had in the past spoken of applying for a charter they made it quite clear that they did not see this as a necessity. (Only on Tuesday the Committee of Polytechnic Directors said that it looked forward to polytechnics which would permit their institutions to award their own degrees.)

Dr Thwaites said that polys which limit themselves to awarding degrees of the Council for National Academic Awards are "totally attacked to the bureaucratic scene." It was not the charters of the new universities of the 1960s which validated their degrees, but the quality of their teaching.

While Sir Sidney did con-

cede that a charter might be a help—and some observers assumed that the Department of Education may have indicated privately that it will be unwilling to support private university charter applications—the Robbins appendix to which Dr Thwaites referred does say: "Fraud apart, purporting to grant degrees does not appear to be a criminal offence... legislation will be necessary if it is thought imperative to prevent individuals and unincorporated associations from purporting to grant degrees."

Although the shadow vice-chancellor is going to appoint six shadow deans over the next few months, the academic and educational objectives of the project appear to have changed once more. Instead of a short-term non-metropolitan site, to be exchanged for one in the London area as soon as possible, it now seems that the plans for the institution are being dove-

tailed with the North Bucks Development Plan's hopes for expansion in Buckingham. (The think tank university, even sketched a quadrangular layout for one of the town's sites).

While the two-year degree is still being considered, there is to be less short-term emphasis on part-time students, or on business studies and some of the other ideas aired earlier. The six areas of interest to start with are: mathematical sciences, physical sciences, biology, philosophy, history-government economics and law, and language and literature.

Dr Thwaites, a former teacher at Winchester College and professor of mathematics at Southampton University, is being given time off by Westfield to conduct feasibility studies of the "Independent University." He said that he hoped the institution might be called Buckingham University, and that it would

lay great emphasis on "personal excellence" among staff and students. He did not think that university excellence had to be linked to research as is often assumed. "A lot of nonsense is talked about research in universities," he commented.

The medium-term cost of the project is estimated to be around £15 million and a "private appeal" for launching funds will be part of the current feasibility studies. The cost of a year's fees are reckoned to be anywhere from £1,200 to £1,500 on a full-time basis, but loans will be available. Dr Thwaites said yesterday that private university education should not be as attractive to students as private secondary education.

He made clear that the "independence" of the establishment ought not to preclude its students from getting a standard local authority grant.

BOOKS SUMMER BOOKS SUMMER BOOKS SUMMER BOOKS

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MF
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Jonathan Cape

COLLAPSING SUNS

by John Montague



Jacques Soustelle in his political years, en route for Algeria

THE FOUR SUNS, by Jacques Soustelle (Deutsch, £2-75).
THE HEROIC TRIAD, by Paul Horgan (Hainemann, £3-50).
A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN AMERICANS, by Wayne Hogue and Charles Van Doren (Pell Mall, £5-75).

TRAVELLING through Mexico in the late thirties the then Catholic novelist, Graham Greene, commented gloomily on the ruins of Palenque. To place his description beside that of Jacques Soustelle in *The Four Suns* is to understand how far we have advanced in humility before other cultures. True, they were obscured by what Soustelle calls a "gangrenous green growth" but to compare them with latitudes or declare that "I knew what they could do with their temples" shows that like his friend Evelyn Waugh, Mr Greene could have bouts of prep school xenophobia.

He would not get away with it so easily now. For Soustelle, "not a single object in Palenque, from the stela to the statuette, is ugly, or even ordinary." It is recognised as an "amazing spiritual and material masterpiece," one of those holy cities like Teotihuacan and Monte Alban, which flourished when Europe was in the dark ages. The only comparison in our world would be the Celtic monasteries, with the high crosses and round tower acting as focus for "the leafy-branch-and-wood huts" of the worshippers.

What makes this section of M Soustelle's book especially appealing is that he begins with the present-day inhabitants of those huts the little round-faced Lacandon Indians, who until recently managed to survive in the wet jungle of Chiapas. Living among them and learning their language, the classic "Maya" of Yucatan, he was able to appreciate their cosmology where the dreaded rain-god is opposed by the sun, the power of fire, as a simplified survival

of Mayan religion. And to come to the conclusion that they were not primitives but rather decent, the lower class who remained when the astronomer priests fled to Yucatan.

So also did the Otomi tribe of the central plateau, who "probably provided the labour force for the architect-priests of Teotihuacan," and survive to be regarded, like the Bretons in France, or the Irish in England, as drunken peasants. As well as a close study of these two peoples, M Soustelle's book is a meditation on the rise and fall of civilisations, rather like the recent work of that other Right-wing French politician-traveller M André Malraux. The French love that kind of classicist rhetoric though when Soustelle got involved in the Algerian struggle, he forgot his own dictum that "under the impact of the meeting between European civilisation and the natives, the peasant peoples were virtually the only ones to survive."

He was speaking of how the Sioux and the Cheyenne were massacred, when the maize-growing Pueblo Indians survived. They are the first strand in Paul Horgan's study of the Southwest. One sees immediately the difference, however, between a trained ethnologist and a regional romantic: Horgan is continually tempted, not to record but to rewrite local legend. The prose-poem to the Rio Grande which opens his book serves as a warning: it is not badly done, but compared to Lawrence's essays on New Mexico it inevitably seems pretentious and self-indulgent. And the account of the Indians has the same breathless note, when one would have been delighted with an exact description of their religious and social patterns.

This baroque style suits the Spanish invasion better though the benevolent influence of the Franciscan missions, and the gracious order of the haciendas, are subjects that could be overdone. Otherwise why was the Pueblo Revolt of 1630, "the most sur-

cessful Indian uprising ever to occur on the North American continent?" Clearly, they were not happy to lose their old gods and their old ways, even if the methods of conversion were not as summary as those used against the Apaches in Texas, where the Spanish cavalry co-operated with the Church.

As soon as a savage has been caught in the noose he is bound hand and foot, and carried to the residence of a missionary, who makes it his business by threats, persuasion, severe fasting, gentleness, and last of all by marriage, to tame and civilise the manners of his prisoner.

This eye-witness account by a Frenchman of the Enlightenment forms part of A Documentary History of the Mexican Americans which, though expensive, is a good introduction to the Chicano question. From oppressor to oppressed is a familiar pattern of historical decline, and the agent of change was the third in Horgan's Southwestern triad: the frontiersman. He manages to write with dignity of the simplified culture of action, whose sole artistic product was the cowboy ballad. But he forgets that the first cowboys were Mexicans: it is from the *vaquero* that words like *bronco*, *rodeo*, and even *ranchito*, came. Now their descendants are claiming a place in the society created by white Americans. And with reason, we all know about the black problem, but in Texas and California, the two states with the largest Chicano population, 80 per cent of the students with Spanish names never complete high school. And yet their casualties in the Vietnam war are even higher than those of the Negro.

The melting pot is becoming a wild's cauldron, or perhaps one should see the present period in America as the end of a cycle, a collapsing sun. After all, that famous Indian from Nottingham, D. H. Lawrence, accepted the Aztec theory of history to which M Soustelle now returns.

A hope for Cuba

Richard Bourne

DOES FIDEL EAT MORE THAN YOUR FATHER? by E. V. Riechord (Deutsch, £2-10).

BARRY BECKORD, a Jamaican dramatist, wanted to talk to ordinary Cubans to see whether the revolution really does offer hope to Caribbean and other Third World countries. He has come away convinced.

His book is interesting because it is an exploration of Western scepticism about a one-party State—"voluntary" labour, the committees for the defence of the revolution and the like—with those who are actually running and on the receiving end of it all. And he is no apologist: he reports with insight on the cynics, the rather brittle old guards who have not quite shed Miami but who want to shut the revolution out of their being, and an absentee from work who spends the time visiting a girl friend in spite of official disapproval.

A noteworthy part of the book is his account of the quarrel between Fidel, who wanted to give all Cubans milk and got heavily committed to cross breeding experiments with zebu and milk producing cattle, and British agronomists who felt Cuba's best potential lay in raising beef for export and who were publicly sceptical of Fidel's research claims. One is left with a feeling that while the British experts may have been wrongheaded, Fidel himself, like Nikita Khrushchev and Stalin before him, is vulnerable to letting what is a revolutionary desirable become an agricultural certainty.

But with all the disappointment the author finds Cuba profoundly hopeful. He senses a feeling of real equality such as may once have existed at the time of the French Revolution, but which Western countries have succeeded in burying in a way that makes many Cubans appear to be slaves still. He mentions no sign of the neo-Stalinism on which other visitors have commented.

The end of the end of ideology

by RICHARD WOLLHEIM

AGAINST THE SELF-IMAGES OF THE AGE, by Alasdair MacIntyre (Duckworth, £3-45).

THE subtitle to Professor Alasdair MacIntyre's new volume is "essays in ideology and philosophy" and the book is divided into two parts which roughly correspond to these two broad areas of intellectual interest. The essays in the first half deal with the larger-scale issues that arise for the contemporary mind out of the writings of Marx, Freud, and the modern theologians. By contrast the essays in the second half take up the more minutely conceived issues that we associate with academic philosophy of the mid-century: the analysis of "ought," the function of the imperative mood in human communication, the rôle of reasons as opposed to causes in the explanation of human action.

In addition to the contrast between the two halves of the book, which is evident enough, another relation between them is suggested. For the suggestion is thrown out that the deficiencies in ideology, which the essays in the first half discuss, might be made good by a cunning use of the sort of conceptual analysis that the essays in the second half display.

It would be easy to think of this as simply an ingenious editorial device, or as a ruse for putting together in a

single volume essays that, as MacIntyre puts it, "would normally not be expected to appear within the same covers." Let it immediately be said that, if this was all that the principle of composition amounted to, if *Against the Self-Images of the Age* was a mere piece of publishers' confectionery, the opportunity would be thoroughly justified. For the essays here collected are, if not uniformly, then on the average, of a high intellectual standard, they treat of consistently interesting questions, they display lucidity of mind and of style, they introduce many new ideas and they place some old ones in new settings. Of how many books can this be said?

But the unity of the book is real, not simply apparent. For its two halves relate not just to two broad areas of human interest but to two pre-occupations of a highly intelligent, erudite, and restless human being. It sometimes the reader might be tempted to feel that the two sets of essays present him with a thesis and an antithesis but no synthesis, that in the second half he can imagine the author replying that he knows this only too well and that it is no easier for him than for us. It is not his fault if, to the many questions that intrigue him, so few of the current answers satisfy him, at any rate for long. There is insight as well

as vulgarity to the cover of the book, in which the title is printed above a peculiarly unflattering photograph, for "Against the Self-Images of the Age" has, like most worthwhile books of general intellectual interest, more than a touch of the ironical autobiography.

Suitably enough the book is best approached through the first and perhaps the most brilliant essay it contains, here printed for the first time, which is called "The end of ideology and the end of the end of ideology." It takes us back to the mid 1950s when the Cold War was intellectually at its fiercest, when Ed Shils, Daniel Bell, Seymour Martin Lipset, and J. L. Talmon were regarded as formidable thinkers, and when the characteristically frigid thesis was put forward that in advanced societies of the world internal strife was at an end, a consensus had been reached in the arena of politics, and the only things that could disturb the coming era of eventual consumption were an immoderate engagement in political activity or the revival of theory.

MacIntyre was one of those who were not bewitched by this thesis. Alive to the weaknesses of existing ideologies—*I remain unconvinced by MacIntyre's insistence that psychoanalysis should be looked on as one of these*

ideologies—he felt that the answer to Shils et al, lay in the return of ideology, though in a purified form.

In other words, he rejected, in advance of the times, what were to be the prevailing forms of reaction to anti-ideology: a recrudescence of abstract moralism (Marxism) or a bare assertion of political will (Debray). For, according to MacIntyre, both these exit from anti-ideology shared in the false assumptions of the position from which they seek to escape. They accept the rigid dichotomy of fact and value, and they reject the need for anything but the most rudimentary conception of man as a social being. And the falsehood of these assumptions MacIntyre illustrates most neatly by pointing out how the opposite is true even of the anti-ideology thesis itself: how it is shot through with value, and how, in its attempted justification of the status quo, it draws on a complex, if totally unacceptable, view of political man.

It is to the last essay in the volume—a highly compressed critique of Robert Paul Wolff's "The Poverty of Liberalism," which I vividly remember MacIntyre delivering with characteristic panache to a New York conference last spring—that we must turn if we want to understand how a purified ideology (as I've called it) is to be understood.

According to MacIntyre, any ideology (including anti-ideology) is an amalgam of a philosophical theory and a political attitude. Everything, however, depends on the degree of recognition that the philosophical component receives. If the philosophy is not explicit, its effect will be to distort the political component and to conceal its true import. If the philosophy is explicit, then it will elucidate the politics and at the same time exhibit the limits within which it holds.

In other words, in his view of politics, clearness and distinctness go together. MacIntyre reverses the ordinary prejudices by suggesting that it is a political theory free of philosophy that is most likely to lay unjustified claims to universalism like much Western liberalism.

Lucien Goldmann, the French Marxist thinker who died last year, is not surprisingly one of MacIntyre's heroes. But in this volume of essays MacIntyre shows that he too has so many views and on so many of the vital problems that, when he can fit them together, he will have to become, in spite of his natural modesty, a hero to himself. But let us not make the mistake of passing over the good book that MacIntyre has given us in anticipation of the important book that it has led us to expect of him.



Alasdair MacIntyre: in search of a new synthesis

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THREE AND A HALF

by Robert Nye

IF taller equals zero and Sartre six then David Cauter is about three and a half.

Three and a half is more than I would have expected. Three

and a half is serious and intense and useful, giving us new reasons for the old game (of existence) and a good view of how to play it better. This mongrel trilogy—a novel, a long essay, a play—stands testament to an energy and an intensity rather rarer than they should be in contemporary writing in English.

What Mr Cauter has done, quite simply, is to turn himself into a character called Steven Bright. The simplicity begins and ends in the turning. Bright is the shabby, clever, unlucky hero of the novel, *The Occupation*, a writer and historian in early middle age, on a visit to America, busy falling with his mistress as he has failed with his wife, picking over the ruins of his socialist ideals, wondering what went wrong and when, writing and rewriting in a desperate attempt to discover some meaningful point of intersection between past and present. In the novel he is also a character in a novel much tried by his creator, lauded ironically and sincerely abused, with footnotes that doubt his truthfulness and remarks in parentheses that keep stopping the reader and inviting him to participate in the process of creation a little more critically.

The method owes more to Sterne and Cervantes than to the tiny schoolmasters of the nouveau roman. It bristles with intelligence and is only occasionally obtrusive. At best it allows for passages of drawn-out brilliance where everyone seems to be talking at once—Bright as character, Bright as novelist, Bright as other people, Bright as the vehicle itself. See especially the section with Bright and Tania and the decaying journalist Hamilton Snout on the railway train, where the structure itself gets so active and excited that the train becomes a credible metaphor for the novel carrying these passengers of meaning.

In the essay, *The Illusion*, in several ways the hinge

THE OCCUPATION, by David Cauter (Deutsch, £2).

THE ILLUSION, by David Cauter (Deutsch, £2-50).

THE DEMONSTRATION, by David Cauter (Deutsch, £1-40).

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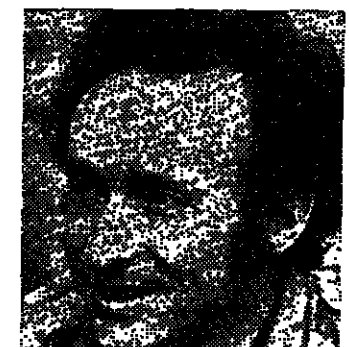
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liberties taken in "The Occupation."

For "The Demonstration,"

Bright has aged a good bit,

to forty-five, and some of his

ideas have fallen out. This

piece, concerning a confrontation

between old and new

styles of political action taking

place within a university,

seems to me the least satisfactory

factory member of the trilogy.

Bright is now a professor of

drama and his students get

out of hand, spill over into

what he regards as romantic

anarchism, by insisting that

the play he is producing with

them as actors is not a play

at all. Finally they confiscate

and destroy the instruments

of his difference from the

student revolution: his words,

his manuscripts,

SUMMER BOOKS SUMMER BOOKS SUMMER BOOKS

The Somme

by ROY HATTERSLEY

THE FIRST DAY ON THE SOMME, by Martin Middlebrook (Allen Lane, £3.95).

At 7.30 am on July 1, 1916, a continuous line of British soldiers climbed out of their trenches and began to walk slowly towards the German lines. Many of them believed that the enemy positions had been destroyed. The orders to the 1st London Rifle Brigade were reassuringly specific. "You will meet nothing but lead and wounded Germans. You will advance to Montquieu Farm and be there by 11 am. The field kitchens will follow and give you a good meal."

An artillery bombardment pounded the opposing lines for seven days. But most of the German dugouts had survived and the shrapnel which should have destroyed the enemy barbed wire had not done so. By the end of the day, 20,000 British soldiers had died and twice as many had been wounded or taken prisoner — one usually for every 18 inches of the front. By the time they would have been eating their good meal, two-thirds of the 1st London Rifle Brigade lay dead or wounded.

The battle of the Somme is remembered for the folly of generals and the heroism of ordinary soldiers. In *The First Day on the Somme* Martin Middlebrook does justice both to leaders and to the men. He is scrupulously fair, prefacing most judgments with an apology for the wisdom that comes from hindsight. The soldiers receive the best service an historian can provide: their own story told in their own words. Captain Reginald Bastard,

who dined a week before the battle at an Old Etonian reunion at Amiens, and Corporal Follows, who had never been on holiday and "chose the Northumberland Fusiliers because it gave me the longest train ride," are diverse heroes who seem totally unaware of their heroism. When Mr. Middlebrook analyses the battle in which they came together, "The First Day on the Somme" is no more than a well documented addition to the history of the Great War. When the men of 1916 speak for themselves, it is magnificent.

They speak more of death than of glory: of their comrades hanging on barbed wire "like crows shot on a dyke," of the ambulance trains agonisingly late, of the graves dug before the battle began. They remember why they volunteered, and the ease with which an underdog undernourished boy could join Lord Kitchener's army.

Five hundred soldiers have told Mr. Middlebrook what they remember. The destruction of their hastily recruited regiments — the Newcastle Commercial, the Barnsley Pals, the Glasgow Boys' Brigade battalion — marked a turning point in the war. Prospects of victory and defeat did not change. But the acceptable level of casualties did. In the previous two years, 500,000 men were killed or wounded on the Western Front: during the two years that followed, the figure was over 2,000,000. The battle taught the generals virtually nothing. The soldiers — who Mr. Middlebrook reports with such effect — learned that they had to go on dying until someone thought of a better way to win the war.

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COLLINS

What we owe children

is the title of Caleb Gattegno's lucid analysis of the two fundamental questions in education: "now do children learn? now are they taught?" He shows how learning and teaching can properly work together, what schools should achieve and what parents have a right to expect. We all gain much from reading it.

How should children be grouped for learning within the education system? In *The Organisation of Schooling* Alfred Yates is concerned with the wide range of grouping procedures currently practised in primary and secondary education including the controversial topic of streaming. This is an informed and clearly written book which should be widely welcomed.

There are about 300,000 people with epilepsy in England and Wales. Nearly one-third of them are children. Christopher Bagley's *The Social Psychology of the Child with Epilepsy* is an integrated review of epileptic behaviour. This is an extremely important book which Professor Desmond Pond of the London Hospital describes as likely to be the standard reference for years.

What We Owe Children
Caleb Gattegno £1.25

The Organisation of Schooling
Alfred Yates. £1.40, paperback 70p
Students Library of Education

The Social Psychology of the Child with Epilepsy
Christopher Bagley £3.25
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ROUTLEDGE

68 Carter Lane, London EC4V 5EL



Adrian Mitchell: propagandist with a sense of humour

Rude innocent

by PETER PORTER

RIDE THE NIGHTMARE, by Adrian Mitchell (Cape, £1.75; paper, 80p).

HIGH TIDE IN THE GARDEN, by Fleur Adcock (Oxford, £1.25).

POEMS, by Herman Hesse (Cape Editions, £1.05; paper, 50p).

ADRIAN MITCHELL has a scene called "Involvement" in his new book in which an English writer observes a man being beaten up by secret police. The man's cry for help, the English writer replies that following his own instinct as an artist is the ultimate test of integrity, and passes by, presumably like the Pharisee in the parable. Mitchell's direction ends: "English writer plucks off to write a poem about ants."

There you have the Mitchell stance, and no doubt the William Blake show for the National Theatre this week will reinforce the sense of what involvement in writing means. It's no good my pretending I can go far with him into his world of black and white (a mirror world, of course, where they change places), but my sense of the necessity of this book may be to Mitchell's credit. I'd always accused him of preaching to the converted, but the violence and Blakean intransigence is probably directed at people like me, people who have never seen anyone beaten up by the secret police and doubt that our protests could stop it if we did.

Adrian Mitchell's poems are all Songs of Innocence, however satirical and biting they seem. He has seen, like Blake, through the sophistications which warp us, but unlike Blake, he hasn't yet written the deeper poems which come from experience. He's so exasperatingly on the side of Life's big brother, Death, who's getting to look more like him every day. But out of the innocence comes Mitchell's most cherishable quality — his power to entertain. He is the only propagandist I know who has any humour or invention. About half these poems succeed through sheer exuberance, a skilfully directed set of send-ups of political and private clichés. The collage "TV Talk" could only be improved by a few quotations from his own Sunday show on London Weekend. Family Planning says something true about Spain; and "The Oxford Hysteria of English Poetry" is neither as funny nor as iconoclastic as Graves's "The Crowning Privilege" is certainly better written.

I don't know where Mitchell would be without his enemies. They can't be quiet, because since they leave him alone, other than persecuting him with university fellowships

and television programmes, but, furious at this repressive tolerance, he writes poems such as "In Other Words, Hold My Hand," a fantasy about being forbidden to denounce "Capitalism," "Exploitation," and "Oppression" and "Mass murder." There can't be a millionaire anywhere who wouldn't know how to make money out of attacking such abstracts. In spite of all this, the best of Mitchell is very enjoyable — for example, "The Eggs of God," "Ballad on the Death of Achilles," and "Dead of Mind." His self-description is: "My brain socialist / My heart anarchist / My eyes pacifist / My blood revolutionary." No wonder his talent is so varied.

Fleur Adcock writes with such poise and quietness, it's surprising how grim many of her poems are. Her domestic interiors are mined with dangerous creatures from terra incognita, but the worst phantoms are in her dreams. In one poem, dead Grandma leans up out of a mess of decay to embrace her. At the end of the poem, Miss Adcock speaks to her descendants about the inevitable mess she too will become:

So let me now
apologise to my sons and their
children for the gruesomeness
of being blind "is an example of poem-as-metaphor worthy of Sylvia Plath, but the poem I like best, "Purple Shining Lilies," is a wholly original conception. She has been reading the Aeneid at school and is fascinated by the rendering of Latin words into English. Getting the words right but the associations wrong, she mixes poppies and lilies, and the poem ends this way —

poppies and lilies mixed (the
and the moral?) was what I
came upon.
My eyes leaping across the
saturated
adjectives, I saw them both as
one,
and brooded secretly upon the
image
purple shining lilies, bright in
the sun.

A brief, slightly muted welcome to James Wright's thirty-one translations of Hesse, and his very literal and his versions read well, though, since the poems are simple in structure, he might have attempted the rhymes. Hesse is more "poetical" than anyone would dare to be in English. The degree of Wright's success is therefore greater than it seems at first. Two complaints: the verb "bulldozed" on the top of page 83 is surely a mistake and when will Cape Editions edit out the right to rule in America in the introductions to the books they take over from the States?

A RAP ON RACE: Margaret Mead and James Baldwin (Michael Joseph, £2.20).

MOLIERE was wrong: we don't speak prose. We usually speak very differently indeed from the way we write, and when we hear ourselves on tape-recorders, curl up with embarrassment at the disorganised quality of our normal speech. Yet speech is still vivid in a way that prose never is. It is this immediacy of instant creation that television captures. It also fatally registers our inability to string sentences together sequentially for more than two minutes at a time. Books rarely capture spoken speech. Now tape-recorders make it possible. The result is immediacy at the price of rambling; vivid moments in seas of low-pressure talk. Even when the talkers are Margaret Mead and James Baldwin there are longwinded, even when they are talking about race in 256 pages distilled from seven and a half hours' conversation tape-recorded on August 25 and 26, 1970.

Margaret Mead always concerned herself with much more than primitive cultures "in themselves." She has always, and properly, asked what we can learn about ourselves when we look at the Samoans or the Manus. She has made her generation ask whether their ways are necessary, the right or best ways, and shown women, blacks, and other oppressed categories of humanity that their condition is not "natural" but man-made since it is otherwise in other societies. And she has kept abreast, able to comprehend, unlike many liberals, that Black Power is not betrayal of the ideals of those of us who worked for integration but "a way in which black people take charge of their own lives."

So she can talk to Baldwin. He, too, has had to adapt: he is ambivalent, but basically enthusiastic about what Huey Newton and the Panthers have done in helping blacks to "stand up." He is living exile, once dead to escape from being a Negro in racist America, only to find himself an American abroad. Yet

And all the sea was ink

by WILLIAM GOLDING

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO NOWHERE, by Charles Fenn (Chatto and Windus, £2.00).

HOW odd of God to choose Mr Fenn! Mr Fenn agrees — or does he? But then, Mr Fenn has got himself into the curious situation of a man trying to twist a rope out of two sticks: one with the result that the strands spring apart again. Let me explain. The book purports to be the journal of a man cast ashore on the Maldive Islands in the Indian Ocean. He sustains life for three months by fishing and food-gathering. Then, convinced he will not be rescued, he rigs a waterlogged motorboat with a sail and is blown to India. The time not spent in fishing, food-gathering, and sleeping he spends writing down his philosophical reflections.

The whole soon exasperates us by its improbability. We turn to the blurb and the brief epilogue for some clarification and are left little wiser. We find that the adventure, or part of it, happened to Mr Fenn long ago. We find that he has interspersed his description with notes towards a book on the vedas. Yet these points are made equivocally, and we begin to suspect the operation of what might with charity be called the Higher Disingenuousness: in other words, a demand to be taken seriously through elaboration and mystification.

For one, cannot take his adventures at face value. It seems just possible that Mr Fenn has been shipwrecked and has spent some time sustaining life and waiting to be rescued. He is a man of 60, after all, and such adventures

were not unknown in the Second World War. But he claims to have screwed a tea-chest on to a waterlogged hulk, to have hoisted a scrap of sail, and directed his course 500 miles to the coast of India all the while busily scribbling away like some Pamela or Clarissa of the deep. I notice that he meets a rainbow in mid-ocean and cannot but feel some tremors of belief. I notice that a bird sits on his hulk, takes off, and that immediately he sees the long, low coast of India. I notice his course on the adjacent chart peters out some distance from land and that his notes are towards a book on the new veda — Oh, dear!

The two strands of the rope, one being an MS Found in a Bottle, the other Notes Towards a Way of Life in our Superfluities, spring apart. Neither has much strength on its own. Your reviewer knows, to his cost, how dangerous it is to set literary critics a problem which exasperates them. In the end, then, I do not believe in Mr Fenn's adventures, and like Mr Fenn himself, am hardly able to believe in Mr Fenn.

What we are in for

JOHN ROSSELLI

SURVIVING THE FUTURE, by Arnold Toynbee (Oxford, £2).

IF man succeeds in destroying himself, Dr Toynbee says, his heirs might be a species of insects. The world historian thus combines yet again grand gloom at our accumulated errors, hope for a way forward, and resource in prophecy. Meanwhile the likeliest outcome he sees is world government of a dictatorial kind akin to the Roman and other empires of the past. "We shall be lucky if we get a world-Leon and not a world-Stalin." Even that would be better than nothing.

This short view of humanity and its discontents began as a series of dialogues between Dr Toynbee and Professor K. Wakaizumi, published in the Tokyo "Mainichi Shimbun." It has since been recast virtually in the form of a series of essays by Dr Toynbee. All that survives of the dialogue is, at the head of each chapter, a set of questions by Professor Wakaizumi, printed in deferentially smaller type.

Another relic, presumably, of the dialogue form is a welter of asides. At 82 Dr Toynbee is less wary than he has sometimes been. He can call the young Saint Francis stripping off of his clothes "a very hippy gesture," and has sharp words to say in favour of the right to rule in America, young revolutionaries (with whom he is a good deal in sympathy) not to rely on

violence: the police are likely to prove stronger. The central thesis in a book that ranges over pretty well everything from the dawn of agriculture to the problems of space travel is our present need for a period of technological slowing down and a new wave of spiritual advance.

Like the Bengali saint Sri Ramakrishna Dr Toynbee believes that all religions are in essence one, and that the spiritual life "is what man is for." Unlike Ramakrishna he is not a saint, but only a man towards inwardness and the overcoming of self, but the contrary pull towards the fulfilment of self-making and shaping; he thinks it would be "cowardly" not to go in for genetic engineering as it comes to hand, and he is full of memories of some of them interesting for a United Nations university in Tunisia or a world centre of religions in the East. The ascetic's other face is still the Edwardian Liberal optimist. Dr Toynbee is so used to talking other historians' teeth on edge that he will not mind being asked whether "nationalism" is the best term to apply to Sumatran city states, or how he knows that the peasant, in contrast with the urban worker, found pleasure in his work. The book is best taken as a ramble through the author's capacious mind, now and then stimulating in its incidents.

NEXT WEEK

ASA BRIGGS on Christopher Driver's "The Exploding University."

ALEX COMFORT on The Medvedev Papers. GEOFFREY GRIGSON on Roy Fuller's Oxford Lectures.

Black & white

by PETER WORSLEY

his distance from the scene is only physical. He confronts the reality of America sharply, and it dominates his consciousness.

His contributions here are concrete: he talks again and again about real people and situations: about Nixon, Reagan, Senator McCarthy, the Chicago Seven, James Earl Ray (does anyone, he asks, really believe that he "managed to blow Martin Luther King's head off in Memphis and then swim the river all the way to London all by himself?"). Nor is the concreteness just about racial conflict. One remark about the "most dangerous figure" in the American black's life — his mother, not his local policeman — sums up a whole literature about the black family, except that Baldwin got it from life, not books. He is equally concrete, and bitter, when recalling the visit to the slave exportation at Gorée in Senegal.

Even his abstract thought is about hard realities. He keeps calling Margaret Mead back, time and again, to the filthy questions of power, because he was beaten up by cops when he was 10 and because so many of his friends have been killed off by whites. Margaret Mead describes her own anti-prejudiced upbringing, but acknowledges that suffering on account of colour is something she has not had to endure. So Baldwin has to remind her, and us: "You know who is in jail in my country, from California to New York?" and it isn't white liberal anthropologists. Racism is not the outcome of chance or misunderstanding. "The crime... is that it was not, it is not, being done by accident... it is not something like the will of God. It is

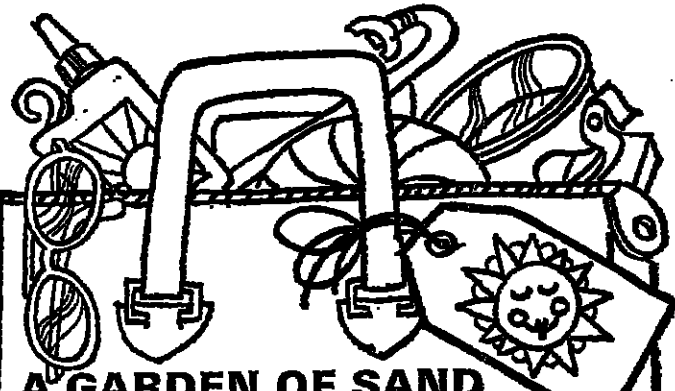
something that has been done deliberately.... Little wonder that Baldwin brings a sharpness to the encounter that is missing in Margaret Mead's sometimes strained efforts to bring the Melanesians into the exchange. Some of the anthropology, too, should be taken with a pinch of salt: what is impressive is her humane intelligence, and her real concern with her own tribe.

At times, like any other parties to a conversation, they contradict themselves, back track, lose the thread and are boring. There are inconclusive exchanges on whether racism is a human nature, on the balance of good responsibility and guilt — can we disclaim responsibility by arguing that we never did anything positively racist? Or are we guilty if we have done nothing to counteract the evil? In many ways Baldwin, living in Paris, is more apt than Margaret Mead, living in "the eye of the hurricane," Baldwin has not withdrawn from the battle: witness his sickened fury at the cynical white at a New York cocktail party who tells him, "What are you crying about, Jimmy? You've made it."

These two are serious. They end up quite apocalyptic — and why shouldn't they, dealing with the explosive subject of race at the height of their mature lives? Margaret "can take any people in her arms": "Everybody's suffering is mine," says Jimmy, as he prepares to go down with the Western ship. It all makes the Common Market seem a parochial preoccupation of rich people. For it is not Rome that is burning but Chicago and Hanol. That is why this book, by no means a marvellous one, is more relevant to our future than what passes just now as the stuff of politics. For it is a debate about the relationship between the starving and the overfed which nevertheless appreciates that the dream of the starving is not only to be fed. That is why Baldwin time and again returns to Plato's distaste for poets, for poets deal with not only what human beings have been but also with what they can become — and that is subversive, he says, because it is a responsibility towards the future.

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Latin-American storm centre

by RICHARD GOTT

CONVERSATIONS WITH ALLENDE: Socialism in Chile, by Regis Debray (New Left Books, £1.05).

EMERGING last Christmas from nearly four years in a Bolivian gaol, Regis Debray suddenly found himself deposited in neighbouring Chile, then about to enter the third month of the presidency of Salvador Allende, a radical Socialist who had long campaigned for his release.

Hero of the revolutionary Left, scourge of the traditional Communist parties, iconoclast and heretic, Debray had effectively disappeared from the world with the death of Che Guevara and the apparent collapse of the "foco" theory of revolutionary struggle that he had done so much to publicise. But with appropriately dramatic timing, he re-emerged himself at the storm centre of the Latin-American political typhoon, and he has now produced an important document that creatively illuminates one of the half dozen most interesting Socialist experiments in the world today.

Debray's *Conversations with Allende* are essential reading, not just for those with an unquenchable appetite for Latin-Americanism but for anyone who wants the feel of participating in a real and relevant political debate—different from the shadow-boxing that passes for political thought in much of the world.

Chile is unique. No one looking here for Latin-American patterns or parallels. The Chilean experience will close no arguments between advocates of armed struggle and those who favour the parliamentary road to revolution. Fidel and Che always regarded Chile as an exception, and Che left Allende a copy of his book on guerrilla warfare, neatly inscribed: "To Salvador Allende, who is trying to achieve the same result by other means."

But there is a political struggle going on in Chile—against American imperialism and its local agents—and the outcome of the conflict, and the methods used to achieve it, will have inevitable repercussions elsewhere.

Chile has been ripe for change for years. As one who had the experience of living there under the previous Christian Democrat regime, I can testify to the hunger for change—the frustration and alienation of the intellectuals, the corruption of the parasitical middle classes, and the pent-up exasperation of the peasants and the shanty town dwellers.

The Chilean case is: excep-

tional, partly because of Allende's Socialist Party, a party of freethinking enthusiasts who have never lost their original revolutionary vision and vigour. Allende as President of Chile is, mutatis mutandi, like having Michael Foot in power in England, or perhaps, since the Marxist ingredient is an essential component of the Chilean Socialist Party, like having Claude Bourdet controlling France. There is the same attention to the norms of bourgeois democracy, the emphasis on "legality," and the cultural values of middle-class radicalism rather than of proletarian communism.

Most important of all, Allende has the support of the bulk of the people. For the British, most of whom most of the time are hostile to their Governments, it is difficult to understand that for brief moments in history genuinely popular Governments exist. Debray points out correctly that Chile has a patrimony of political awareness among the people of a kind that Cuba never had.

For those unfamiliar with Chilean politics, it is worth recalling that Salvador Allende has been a significant figure there for more than thirty years. He was Minister of Health in the Popular Front Government before Regis was born and presidential candidate before Fidel launched his historic attack on the barracks at Moncada. Even had he founded in last year's fourth and final attempt to secure the presidency, he would have been long remem-



Regis and Elisabeth Debray with President Allende in his study

bered as a politician of typical Chilean patriotism and selflessness. As his wide-ranging discussions with Regis reveal, he is a nationalist with wide international experience. It was with his persuasion that Fidel eventually agreed to set up the Organisation for Latin-American Solidarity. Not many people from personal experience can make illuminating comparisons between Che Guevara and Chou En-lai, or reminisce about Ho Chi Minh's command of Spanish. Although Allende can claim the exceptionalism of Chile, around his head still hover the awful examples of those erstwhile Latin Leftists—Bélabé, Haya de la Torre, and Fajardo—who abandoned their earlier Socialist and anti-

imperialist beliefs. In Chile today there still remains the possibility of the resurrection of that terrifying Latin-American tradition of the violin, held in the left hand and played by the right—the long history of ideals sacrificed and revolutions betrayed. Debray is optimistic, as he behaves a revolutionary, but it must be remembered that this little book clearly had a political purpose in the Chilean context, enlisting the prestige of Debray to persuade the small group of Chilean "armed strugglers" to back the Government.

For many people, far from Latin America, this book will be of interest more for what it reveals about Debray's ideas than for its light on the views

of Allende. No clear indication emerges of the exact nature of Debray's current thoughts about the world scene, nor of the direction in which his volatile mind is likely to move next. "It is not my wish to be cast in the rôle of ultra-Leftist all the time!" he says on one occasion, and he emphasises that "the question of violence is not a vital issue" when defining a revolution. Suffice it to say that he has not been unaware of developments occurring far from his cell in Camiri. As befits a young Frenchman of today, he displays a suitable interest of Trotskyism, anarchism, and the Cultural Revolution. It is encouraging that Allende, twice his age, has a comparably lively mind.

Paradise gardener

by WILLIAM TREVOR

THE RUDIMENTS OF PARADISE, by Michael Ayrton (Secker and Warburg, £3.50).

IT is a cliché of our literary times that culture vultures are angry at violence the late and now fashionably named Ernest Hemingway, have always sympathised with him and since I possess no gun I usually find myself reaching for something else—a steady drop of the hard stuff, I dare say—when the vultures throw up their bellies.

The culture game, in any of the arts, can be excessively tedious if you don't happen to have a taste for it—especially when it reaches the complicated level at which solemn lips are assuring you that the drinking of a cup of

cocoa in "Ulysses" represents the sacrifice of the mass because cocoa is a mass-produced product. (I swear to it: an extremely widely held theory in the seminar rooms.) Or when you're being reminded that Tommaso di Ser Giovanni di Simone Guidi grew up to be called Masaccio because he was ungainly, Masaccio, of course, meaning "ungainly Tom."

In passing, Mr Ayrton does in fact remind us about Tommaso being an awkward lad but he manages to impart the information in an agreeable way and attaches little significance to it. His voice, among so many that are cracked through dryness, is sane and refreshing; the voice of an artist discussing the difficult business of creation.

The grand garde of Renaissance painting was born out of sculpture, he rightly asserts, and goes on, quite painlessly, to display Piero della Francesca's passion for mathematics. He recalls that Marsilio Ficino proposed Christ as an example of Plato's ideal man; he finds Michelangelo in his sonnets and his own finite works. The art of Degas, he proposes, is entirely removed from the chosen field of his great contemporaries. And he prefers to call the painting of the second half of the twentieth century a tea-break rather than a breakthrough. In 1944, Michael Ayrton broadcast an essay on Picasso entitled "The Master of Pastiche." He found himself, being critical of the Spanish father-figure, abused by Graham Sutherland, and the ally of Lord Brabazon of Tara. Twelve years later he wrote another essay on Picasso, replying to his first one: in 1969 he wrote a third. All

three are included in *The Rudiments of Paradise* and it's interesting that the earliest, and most critical, now reads with a ring of truth that would have been easy to miss then. "The whole body of Picasso's work," Ayrton wrote in 1944, "amounts, in my opinion, to a vast series of brilliant paraphrases based on the history of art." I don't myself agree, but I do think that the grand old Spaniard has been an appalling influence—not just on painting and sculpture but on the whole realm of design. These collected essays, poking and probing deep beneath surfaces, spreading Ayrton's fascination with myth and legend in many directions, make stimulating reading. Unlike the culture vultures that Hemingway sought his gun for, Michael Ayrton knows what he's talking about and he isn't a bore. Wandering the rudiments of his paradise is most of the time a pleasure.

Welsh wizardry

by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

FIRST of a sequence to be entitled "The Land of the Living," National Winner sets the scene and defines the characters solidly. Lady Brangor, benign (unless crossed) chaperone of her North Wales estate, boasts two sons and a stepson by her first husband, a provincial solicitor who won a baricade chair at the eldorado. The stepson, Peredur, passionate and unprepossessing, is undiplomatically obsessed by the mystery surrounding his dead father; the grave bears no headstone and his stepmother avoids the topic. Bedwr, an architect, is the trusty one (look out, perhaps, for Arthurian themes), Gwydion, seducer of Bedwr's wife before the book opens, is a self-seeking rogue, not above knocking off a family Raphael and currently blackmailing his way into the latest television consortium.

There is a gaggle of feuding servants, Welsh and English, heartache for Peredur with a fifty-year-old girl, and a grand design of Lady Brangor's which involves the brothers as joint trustees. Mr Humphreys is a firm explicit novelist who gives us characters in a physical round, and we can settle the social propriety of a workmanlike unfolding of conflict and social comment powerfully laced with a dash of Celtic soul and some pedagogy.

Mention of the Ancient Mariner on the blurb of *Rhumb Line* suggests heavy allegory in the story, and for a while we seem headed for a muddled "Outward Bound." On this ill-assorted world cruise, what is the significance of the passenger who performs absurd acrobatics on the ship's rail, of the Australian's beloved boomerang, the jumble-sale of the baggage in the hold, the Great Landfall Cocktail Party?

And what is the function of Scoundling, a man capable of "taking on the cosmos," who foretells a fatal collision with

NATIONAL WINNER, by Enrys Humphreys (Macdonald, £2.75).

RHUMB LINE, by Michael Ordor (Hutchinson, £1.75).

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, by Leticia Cooper (Gollancz, £2.00).

"a great fish" and eventually kills the monster on the ocean bed after conversations with mermaids, then reappears on board.

Mr Ordor's is a fine free-floating talent; having set up the obvious allegory he turns it into a private game of stilties; his characters drift like plankton, the dialogue thuds and yaws like a ship in travail. The writing is sometimes abruptly lyrical, often wildly funny, with strange phantasmagorical inversions of syntax, and the storm is a marvelous piece of manic description. "Anything to declare?" asks the Customs officer as they finally stagger ashore; one is inclined to press the same question crudely on the author, though captivated by the general phantasmagoria and elusive spars of meaning.

There is nothing ostensibly very shillable at first glance about the elderly widow Sybil Fairford in *Late in the Afternoon*; she lavishes herself on others, has some wisdom to impart, but tends to get her human equations wrong and is even mildly betrayed by her old suitor: one assumes the name to be a gentle irony. She has however some prescience of trouble, certainly in the case of the insufferable Jo-Jo, a by-blow by her ex-daughter-in-law, and it is not unconnected with the strapping daughter of her two loyal servants in the Tuscan villa. Sure enough, Jo-Jo turns up again in her absence, makes the girl pregnant and is gunned down by the frenzied father in an ending that is discordant unless Miss Cooper is given her full ambiguous due. On the face of it it's a good library read about an energetic old dear sorting out the tangles. But lurking in it is another study, of not-so-dear octopus with meddling tentacles, and the final tragedy is her consumption.

Shadows of Heaven Religion and Fantasy in the Fiction of C. S. Lewis, Williams and Tolkien

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WORLD HIGHLIGHTS

by Peter Rodgers

Safety-net for spin-off

ROLLS-ROYCE, in spite of its management problems, has a sophisticated system for controlling research and development which includes a fine net for catching and exploiting research which might otherwise be lost.

The net is a unit called Commercial and Industrial Exploitation (CAIDE). It was set up in 1969 but unlike many of the company's peripheral activities the nationalised Rolls-Royce (1971) has decided to keep CAIDE going.

The unit was started as a logical extension of the Rolls policy of putting specialised activities outside the main aero, marine and industrial engine areas into separate subsidiaries.

Many parts of Rolls's business are services big enough to compete independently in their own industries. As separate companies they have the incentives which come from separate responsibility and accountability and at the same time the parent company can get on with its own business.

Examples are the Larkhall machine tool company, which overhauls and reconditions machine tools, and builds special equipment for the company, and Rolls-Royce (Composite Materials), which exploits glass and carbon fibre for sale outside the group and also makes aero engine components for its parent. The composite company is in fact up for sale at the moment, along with the Hucknall carbon fibre production plant.

The next step was to recognise that departures from the main activities of the company were also found in research and development, so CAIDE was set up to examine these technical spin-offs. The unit has been studied in a survey of abandoned industrial research projects published by the Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, which found this type of project reappraised in none of the other 20 companies which were studied in detail.

CAIDE ignores developments in the mainstream of Rolls-Royce work. For instance gas turbine inventions are exploited by the parent company itself. Outside these areas CAIDE's terms of reference are wide and were still being worked out at the time the survey was written. Basically CAIDE has to decide for each project it sees whether to manufacture it, sell the know-how or a licence, set up a "new venture unit" to exploit the idea, or find a combination of several of these alternatives. The result is that projects which in other companies might be shelved or sold only half-heartedly have a better chance of seeing the light of day.

Recorder

A recording system developed by a Rolls-Royce work study expert is an example. Time and motion study engineers use a stop watch and clip board, and can spend over half their time planning their studies and later analysing their notes.

The work study man decided it would be more sensible to record messages on tape, which could be decoded by cheaper and less skilled office staff.

The inventor passed his idea to the electronics department, which produced a machine with which the engineer could record his comments, at the same time pressing buttons on the recorder to log times and ratings. These were printed out automatically later as the commentary was played back on the recorders.

The Rolls electronics department is not intended for production work. CAIDE found large electronic firms able to produce the system, but marketing in fact turned out to be the more demanding task and the emphasis changed to finding market oriented companies.

Rolls insisted that the mar-

keting company should handle production, but it still developed an improved "system two" version of the recorder which at the time of the survey was expected to go into production.

Another example is Berkatek, a surface coating developed to reduce oxidation during heat treatment of metals. Rolls did not want to get involved in its manufacture and through CAIDE Berk Chemicals was given responsibility for the future of the product. The company found the coating had a much wider market than Rolls, and bought a world licence.

The success of the Rolls unit suggests that other companies without similar techniques may be losing some of the return on their research and development. They could be shelving projects which might be sold to outsiders.

ON THE SHELF: A survey of industrial R and D projects abandoned for non-technical reasons? Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, 122 Regent Street, London W 1.

Double fibre composites

COMPOSITES with properties similar to metals may be possible according to the magazine "The Engineer," which says that the design of many structures could be revolutionised by them. One consequence could be that glass and other reinforcement fibres could be made cheap, thick, and strong enough to rival steel for reinforcing concrete.

Composites tend to be brittle with different properties in different directions, qualities which negate some of their advantages of strength and lightness. The solution could be to build composites with double reinforcing fibres, one inside the other. The outer fibre would be bonded strongly to the matrix while the inner would be only lightly bonded to its sheath.

One of the interesting properties of the resulting composite would be high energy absorption during failure because the materials would behave in much the same way as a ductile metal. This means that failure would not be sudden and this could be useful in pressure vessels, gas belts, car panels, or even cable cars. The cables, if they failed, would not snap suddenly but stretch like elastic and lower the car slowly to the ground. According to "The Engineer," it should be possible to manufacture the double elements continuously. Much thicker glass and other fibres could be used, removing some of the present limitations on performance. The work is being done at the Wolfson Institute of Interfacial Technology, Nottingham University, which has made and demonstrated test specimens.

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ROADS ENGINEER (Computer Programming)

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

DAIRY OFFICERS

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

224-3,384

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

SENIOR CEREALS OFFICER

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS (BUILDING)

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

ROADS ENGINEER (Computer Programming)

224-3,384

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DAIRY OFFICERS

224-3,384

Work in the Road, Department on planning, location, design, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes by labour or by contract. Experienced engineers may be put in charge of the department. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. A terminal gratuity of 25% of emoluments is also payable and in certain cases a car purchase loan may be provided. Appointments are on contract to the Government for 2-3 years in the first instance.

Head of Programmed Learning Unit

£2953-£3263

The Unit is at the new Home Office Fire Service Technical College at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. It is designed to use the most modern methods of instruction, including programmed learning, to meet the training needs of Britain's Fire Service. The Head of Unit, who will probably be a graduate preferably in a science-related subject, will work closely with Fire Service Officers in the development of this vital public service in a period of great technological change and challenge. Knowledge and experience is essential in educational technology and systems theory, including programmed learning, and is desirable in curriculum development, audio/visual aids, communications systems and test construction. Experience in adult education or industrial training would be helpful.

Salary is in the scale £2953-£3263; non-contributory pension. For full details and application form (to be returned by 13 August, 1971) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext 500 or LONDON 01-839 1889 (24 hour "Ansafone" service) quoting ref G/7768/2.

Home Office

GRADUATES PERSONNEL/SALES

An opportunity exists for two male Graduates to fill positions of real responsibility in the above fields. Age between 21 and 25 years, recently graduated and who have obtained some industrial experience either during or after graduation. The jobs present an opportunity to the right candidates, after proving themselves initially, to progress into a function of management. Every assistance will be given to the persons selected to expose them to a wide range of experience to fit in with the company policy of management in depth. A high degree of self motivation will be required. Candidates will be expected to make a good contribution within three months and a contribution in depth within six months.

Applications in the first instance to: Personnel & Training Officer, TILLOTSONS (LIVERPOOL) LTD, Commercial Road, Liverpool L5 7TJ.

SITUATIONS

Yarn Development

- A MEDIUM sized firm of throwsters, increasingly specialising in polyester yarns, is reshaping their entire product range.
- THE tasks are to identify fashion trends, to initiate the development of spun and filament yarns for warp and weft knitting, and to strengthen the top management team.
- A KNITTING MANAGER well versed in either jersey or fully fashioned processes is required preferably with recent experience in the commercial aspects of the textile trade.
- SALARY negotiable about £4,000 with attractive fringe benefits.

Write in complete confidence to P. T. Prentice as adviser to the company.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS LTD
TO HALLAM STREET - LONDON W1N 6DJ

British Museum (Natural History)

Serials Librarian

required in the Acquisition and Cataloguing Departments of the General Library. The successful candidate will be particularly responsible for scientific periodicals, and a knowledge of one or more foreign languages would be an advantage.

Candidates must have a degree, equivalent or ALA with paper 508, and experience of library work of a comparable nature. Appointment will be as Assistant Librarian (£1195 - £2382) or Assistant Experimental Officer (£1195 - £2382) according to age and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Age: EO normally 26-31, AEO under 28. Application Forms from Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext 500 or London 01-839 1889 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote: S94-95/C7/C. Closing date: 18th August 1971.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:

The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

City of Manchester

TEMPORARY LIBRARIAN

Applications invited for this post. As the City of Manchester Library is a public library, the successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The post is temporary and the salary is £1,100 - £1,300 per annum. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the City of Manchester Library, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 2JL. Tel: 242171/2.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

Applications invited for this post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the philosophy department. The post is permanent and the salary is £1,100 - £1,300 per annum. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the University of Manchester, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 2JL. Tel: 242171/2.

University of Manchester

LECTURERS IN ENGINEERING

Applications invited for this post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the engineering department. The post is permanent and the salary is £1,100 - £1,300 per annum. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the University of Manchester, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 2JL. Tel: 242171/2.

POLYTECHNICS

NGAPORE POLYTECHNIC

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of:

LECTURER/ASSIST. LECTURER IN SHIPBUILDING

Successful applicants would be required to teach the theory and practice of shipbuilding in Technician Course, lecturing, practical and tutorial classes and assist the development of the course and facilities of the technical.

Applications for the above post should hold a degree or professional qualification in Naval Architecture or Shipbuilding. Candidates for appointment as Lecturer should have 5 years of industrial and teaching experience after graduation. Possession of a teaching qualification would be an advantage.

CONSOLIDATED SALARY SCALE

Lecturer: S\$1000 x 50—1400/1450 x 50

1850/-p.m.

Asst. Lecturer: S\$900 x 50—950/-p.m.

(1/- is approximately equivalent to 13½ new pence)

Point of entry will depend on qualifications and merit. Application forms and further information are obtainable from the Registrar, Singapore Polytechnic, P.O. Box 2023, Singapore.

Applications close on 15th August, 1971.

GENERAL

CITY OF MANCHESTER DIRECT WORKS DEPARTMENT

INCIPAL OFFICER (Capital Works)

Salary PO1/2 £2,556-£3,150 per annum

Candidates are invited for the above post in the Operational Management Group. Candidates should be able to plan and operate a major works programme, amounting to £5m annually, including housing, roads and other public buildings. Contracts to the value of £15m in hand of which £15m remain to be completed. Candidates must be suitably qualified and industrially well experienced. A minimum of 10 years' or similar qualification is desirable. Experience in modern management including design and planning, and commensurate with the programme of work is necessary. Essential or useful allowance is payable and assistance with removal may be given.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, City of Manchester, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, M1 2JL, by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 11th August, 1971.

W. K. WILSON,
Director of Works.

Opportunities in Hong Kong

Applications are invited for the following appointments on contract for an initial term of three years. Starting salaries are calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year since obtaining the minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, education grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. A terminal gratuity of 17% of total emoluments is also payable.

SENIOR CONTROLLER OF POSTS

£4,457-£4,865

To be responsible for the efficient running of the Post Office Accounts and Finance branch including security arrangements in connection with stocks of stamps and indents for new supplies; control of P.M.G.'s bank account; preparation of revenue and expenditure estimates and of international money orders and postal services; issue of licences; costing postal services and the preparation of commercial accounts; rates and fees. Male candidates, preferably under 45 and possessing a recognised accountancy qualification, must have a thorough knowledge of all postal accounting methods including at least ten years' experience in post office self-accounting procedure; ability to apply the requirements of the U.P.U. Convention and Regulations and experience relevant to the fulfilment of the above duties.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

£2,148-£4,308

To take charge of the Irrigation Unit and advise on all matters concerning irrigation and drainage, also investigate techniques and train staff. He should be under 45 and must have an honours degree in agriculture or civil engineering with at least two years' relevant experience.

For further information about these vacancies please write briefly stating age, qualifications and experience to:

The Appointments Officer,
Room 3011, Eland House,
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

SHELTER

SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN FOR THE HOMELESS

HOUSING AID CENTRE ORGANISER—GLASGOW

The second Shelter Housing Aid Centre in Scotland will be opening in Glasgow later this year to provide comprehensive information, advice and aid for families who are homeless or who have a housing problem. The organiser will be in charge of the centre which will initially have a staff of 4. No specific academic qualifications are necessary but a background in housing or social administration would be an advantage. Salary is negotiable around £1,500 per annum. Write with details of background and interests to: William Roe, Director, SHELTER, 11 Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3AH.

PUBLICITY, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND FUND RAISING

Family Service Units, a progressive independent social work agency, wishes to appoint a person experienced in the above fields. This post is based at the organisation's London headquarters.

Salary within the range £2,500 to £3,000. Details from:

The Director,
FAMILY SERVICE UNITS,
207 Old Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

HORNER



QUICK CROSSWORD No. 460

- ACROSS
1. "Rocket" builder (10).
7. Somerset town (7).
8. River nymph (5).
10. Crop (4).
11. Shortcomings (5).
12. Cooking quarters aboard (8).
15. Practical interest (6).
17. Arithmetical process (8).
18. Periods of time (4).
21. Night (anag.) (5).
- DOWN
2. Make clear (7).
23. Restored to position (10).
3. Eventually (2, 4).
6. Eventually (2, 4).
9. Scattering (10).
12. Five-sided figure (5).
14. Dried tile (anag.) (8).
16. Second (6).
19. Magnificent (8).
20. Location (4).



BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
 Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Cunard decides to fight Trafalgar

By JOHN COYNE

Cunard Steam Ship has decided to fight off Trafalgar House Investment's takeover already raised from £24 million to £26 million after tough bargaining between the two companies. This was made clear with night's announcement that board of Cunard has unanimously decided to invite Mr. Forrester to rejoin the board, and that he has accepted.

Mr. Forrester, who, with 3 per cent of the Cunard equity is the largest private shareholder, and reckons he can muster the support of between 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the equity, closed last night that one of the conditions for rejoining the board was that the current offer would be rejected.

In Victor Mathews, managing director of Trafalgar House, after the announcement, he has noted the move to get Mr. Forrester back on the board with interest, but makes no difference to our decision to patch up the differences with Mr. Forrester, says a spokesman.

Mr. Forrester, who has been on the board of the other Cunard directors, as Mr. Forrester's words testify: "I first joined Cunard because of things I did not agree with. I am now joining on the understanding that these conditions are rectified."

The key question of course is whether Cunard's financial advisers, Warburg's, would be prepared to join the board in any event of the terms. The offer is a double the level of a few months ago, and the best the group could promise for this year would be "some recovery" on year's £2 million loss.

Mr. Forrester, who is now being provided by Mr. Joseph, who sits on Cunard board and whose Metropolitan Hotels up sparked off Trafalgar's when it was announced merger talks were on.

Mr. Forrester, who is now being provided by Mr. Joseph, who sits on Cunard board and whose Metropolitan Hotels up sparked off Trafalgar's when it was announced merger talks were on.



Mr Michael Pickard, Sir Charles Hardie, and Mr William Robinson, one of the dissidents at yesterday's meeting

Sir Charles keeps BPC rebels at bay

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Vexed British Printing Corporation shareholders yesterday failed to remove Mr. Michael Pickard, who was named in the Department of Trade and Industry's report on Pergamon Press - International Learning Systems, from his position as deputy-chairman.

Militant shareholders, who made a caustic attack for the resignation of the chairman, Sir Charles Hardie.

But their main target was Mr. Pickard: one shareholder said he should stop down until the pending court actions of Mr. Robert Maxwell and BPC against the DTI are completed, and Mr. Pickard was "cleared one way or the other."

Another demanded his immediate resignation on the grounds that the alarming losses which BPC has incurred "showed the fruits of Mr. Pickard's past efforts" when he was executive finance director.

Clearly disturbed but always in control of the stormy meeting, Sir Charles Hardie said the board had "complete confidence" in Mr. Pickard and, for his own part, any suggestion of resignation was out of the question.

"To resign would be the action of a man running away from problems. This I have no intention of doing. I will solve it," he told a jeering audience of some 300 shareholders.

Despite the concerted attacks on the policies and self-confessed follies of the board, Sir Charles was not without his supporters.

Never once did he rule a speaker out of order—not for lack of opportunity—and the chairman's patient approach paid dividends.

The re-election of three other directors met only modest opposition, but in the deputy chairman's case a poll was called for: the result was 14 million in favour, and 415,000 against.

Clearly certain dissident institutional investors abstained.

Most of the militant shareholders had done their homework, but Sir Charles was rarely cornered by the scathing attacks.

He met all criticism of certain directors whose qualifications were questioned, but when Mr. Pickard's turn came round, the act had been well rehearsed.

After Sir Charles had endorsed the board's faith in Mr. Pickard and had made an almost Maxwellian reply to the DTI's charges over BPC's handling of International Learning Systems, the floor was handed to Mr. Pickard.

The conclusion of Mr. Pickard's five-pronged reply to the department was an observation that the report appeared "heavily influenced by the benefit of hindsight, and whilst it is accepted that it was a mistake to become partners with Pergamon Press without obtaining any

part of the executive management responsibility, I and other BPC directors maintain that they acted properly throughout the transaction.

Did you at any time advise the chairman (Sir Charles) on International Learning?" asked one fuming shareholder.

"Forget ILSC!" cried another. "The value of Mr. Pickard to BPC is here to be seen in the accounts. I urge you to vote him out."

Mr. Pickard, half out of his seat, was not allowed to reply. Sir Charles moved in quickly, and the vote was put to the meeting.

Thus, after nearly 2½ hours, the meeting broke up to await the result of the poll. The dissidents will be back next year—or even earlier if the ginger group get into gear—as Sir Charles did not have a really encouraging tale about this year's prospects.

Though he declined to give

£10M order for GEC

English Electric-AEI Turbine Generators has won an order worth nearly £10 million to supply a 145MW power station to Iran. GEC group factories at Rugby, Manchester, Stafford, and Larnie will provide the bulk of the equipment and other British firms will supply ancillary plant.

This new order brings the value of comprehensive power projects handled by the division to £50 million.

The station, which will take about three years to build, will be situated at Ahwaz in the centre of the Iranian oilfield and will use for fuel natural gas and oil from nearby production wells. The station has been designed with a view to future expansion.

Much of the turbine work for the station will be built at the Trafford Park, Manchester, factory where several million pounds are being spent by the company on re-equipment.

Merger veto by AEG, Siemens

By PETER RODGERS

A significant attempt to rationalise the European computer industry failed yesterday. West Germany's two main computer companies—Siemens and AEG Telefunken—are to continue in the business separately.

Government-inspired plans to form a joint company to make and market large computers have broken down.

The idea was for the German computer manufacturers to move under the Siemens umbrella—a parallel to the concentration of Britain's industry in ICL. But after a year of negotiations the electrical giants have failed to find a satisfactory formula.

Yesterday they told the Federal Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn that they saw no possibility of forming the joint company, and AEG said it would continue in the large computer business by itself.

Spey selling bank side to FNFC

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

Spey Investments, the troubled creation of some of Britain's biggest pension funds, is selling its entire finance operation to Mr. Pat Matthews' First National Finance Corporation for £8.5 millions.

The interests now being sold are grouped into Spey Finance. This company was established only three months ago by Mr. Charles Gordon and it was its creation which led to his departure from the unique empire that he conceived and founded.

Spey Investments, the main company in the group, last night claimed that terms of the sale to FNFC would yield a profit. As the next step toward untangling interests which Spey Investments no longer wants, negotiations are being held with Westmoreland Investments for the sale of Spey's 55 per cent in Spey Westmoreland properties. The remaining 65 per cent is largely held by Westmoreland's founder, Mr. Boris Marmor.

Spey Investments says it is selling the finance side because of a decision to "concentrate the activities of Spey in the areas where it was originally intended to operate, namely investing in unquoted commercial and industrial companies, share dealings and venture capital."

Thus the pension funds, ICI, Barclays Bank, Royal Insurance, Fund Holdings, the Electricity Commission and Westmoreland Investments, are not saying that the Spey concept was entirely misguided. But they are virtually admitting that Mr. Charles Gordon's departure was partly due to his ambitious plans for banking.

The main part of the £8.5 million package is Twentieth Century Banking, which came to Spey through the £20 million takeover of Halmark Securities. The other main interest is Goulston Finance, acquired only two months ago for £4.5 million. The remaining company is Graham Finance, a hire-purchase outfit.

Consideration comprises 11 millions cash and 2.5 millions FNFC shares, worth £7.5 million at last night's closing price.

Once the property interests are disposed of, Spey will be left with a scattered and unusual collection of industrial and commercial interests, ranging from a 17-store dress chain in Belgium to Sweetest Plastics, a joint venture with Maryland Cups of the US.

But Siemens has relied on adapting and improving technology and the policy has paid with sales which are already more than half those of ICL and growing faster.

AEG's share of the West German market is only a fraction of Siemens, which may have as much as 15 per cent of the IBM dominated market.

Mark to stay at new level

By TOM TICKELL

Germany's Common Market partners have stopped insisting that the D-mark should return to its old parity against the dollar when the Government finally decides to end the present floating rate.

Announcing this officially yesterday, the president of the Bundesbank, Dr. Klausen, said he could not forecast a date for Germany's return to a fixed exchange rate, though he made it clear that the bank would continue its sales of dollars to the market. He also approved the Government's new measures to make it more difficult for German companies to borrow abroad.

The Common Market's shift of policy does not come as a surprise, for the French have long insisted that they were concerned above all to end the floating rate which they see as a real threat to the fixed prices in the Common Agricultural Policy.

Dealers have been expecting an eventual revaluation ever since the decision to float the mark was taken. Most suggest that the Common Market will try to arrange a package of measures before the International Monetary Fund's meeting in September, which would include a new parity for the D-mark, wider exchange margins, and controls to limit the impact of movements in the Eurodollar market.

In the exchange markets yesterday the mark strengthened in the wake of Dr. Klausen's speech, for the dollar, which opened at 3.4750DM, ended 70 points down at 3.4680. But then the Bundesbank had been in the market, though different estimates suggested that it had sold anything between \$20 and \$150 millions.

The effect of the German announcements was apparent in most other centres, where the dollar also moved down over the day. But several dealers suggested that the Common Market's acceptance of revaluation had not made as much difference as the market seemed to think.

The real importance of the announcement was that the Five had recognised that Germany would carry out its own policy whatever happened.

The pound

Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
New York 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Frankfurt 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Brussels 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Amsterdam 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Geneva 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Paris 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Madrid 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Lisbon 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Stockholm 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Copenhagen 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Oslo 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Stockholm 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Copenhagen 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Oslo 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2

TWA on profit

Trans World Airlines reported a \$7.3 million profit for the second quarter compared with a \$3 million loss last year.

Tyndall have the strongest case for investing in equities

Capital Fund growth has averaged 11 1/2% a year after tax

The only real yardstick for an investment is compound growth—capital growth plus net reinvested income after tax—over a reasonable period. On this basis the performance of Tyndall Funds makes a powerful case for equity investment under skilled management.

The table alongside shows how your investment would have performed up to 30th June 1971 according to which year you came into the Fund, expressed as a compound growth rate. In each instance it is assumed the money was invested in June each year. Apart from those investing during the peak months of the last bull market all investors have achieved substantial compound growth.

Over the whole nine year period original investors in Tyndall Capital Fund have seen their money grow at an average compound rate of 11 1/2% a year after tax. This is equivalent to a gross return of 19% from a fixed interest investment. The comparable growth rate for Tyndall Income Fund is 9% after tax equivalent to 15% gross. Compare this with the current rate of 5% offered by most building societies, which is equivalent to about 8 1/2% gross.

These figures demonstrate that well managed equity investment in the long term has outperformed most other types of investment and we think this will continue to be true.

The minimum initial lump sum investment in Tyndall Funds is £1,500 but you can also invest regularly from £10 a month with life assurance and tax benefits, or add to an existing investment with regular payments. By investing a fixed amount each month you buy advantageously because you buy more units when prices are low and fewer when prices are high.

Year of Investment (Year Subscription Day)	Tyndall Capital Fund	Tyndall Income Fund
1962	11 1/2%	9%
1963	10 1/2%	7 1/2%
1964	10 1/2%	6 1/2%
1965	12 1/2%	7%
1966	11%	5 1/2%
1967	13%	7%
1968	11 1/2%	3%
1969	5%	4 1/2%
1970	22%	16%

Note: The growth includes capital gains, net of gains tax paid by the Funds, plus income reinvested, net of tax at the standard rate. The rates are based on offer prices.

The next day for buying units in Tyndall Funds is July 28th. The offer prices and yields on the June 30th subscription day were Capital Fund 115.8p (2.0%), Income Fund 84.0p (5.2%).

Use the coupon below to send for a detailed booklet and a list of investments.

Tyndall Capital & Income Funds

Tyndall Managers Ltd, 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol BS99 7UA
 Please send me a booklet on Tyndall Funds.

Name _____
 Address _____

TG109

CITY COMMENT

Question of competition

DISCOUNT market's fears concerning the effect of the Bank of England's proposed monetary policy on its operations do not seem likely to be realised.

The bank published yesterday outline of how it hopes the market will settle under the new system, and at this stage it seems likely that the Bank will continue to act as lender of last resort.

So far as the distribution of discount houses' assets is concerned, the Bank has suggested that 150 per cent of assets should be held in public sector debt, a figure is more or less in line with what the houses' aver-holding of this type of asset has been and should, therefore, inhibit the discount houses' operations in the public market.

Doubts remain in a number of areas, however, and until they are settled the Bank's proposals will remain on the drawing boards.

One question is the extent to which the discount houses will feel free to compete with banks and accept deposits in the non-bank sector at competitive rates.

Since the discount houses are dependent upon the clearing banks for short-term funds there are obvious constraints upon their enthusiasm to go out and compete aggressively for non-bank deposits.

On the other hand they may feel that in the more competitive monetary climate, they are offered non-bank deposits etc are strong grounds for doing them.

It is a fine judgment, however, the clearing banks could ward off Treasury by tendering directly for Treasury bills, which has implications for the

Friction in boardroom?

TRUST HOUSES FORTÉ slumped a further 10p yesterday to new low for the year of 117p, as fears grew that the group may soon have management troubles to add to its general trading difficulties.

It is rumoured that the board is split on whether managing director Mr. Michael Pickard should resign following the criticisms levelled at him as a director of British Printing Corporation in the interim report on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems, Corporation.

Mr. Pickard has said that there is no question of his resigning, and his determination to stay on BPC's board, where the problems arose, at its annual meeting yesterday, shows that he would strenuously resist any similar attempts at THF.

Harsh rap for Exchange

THE STOCK exchange yesterday censured Edger Investments, the property company headed by Sir Gerald Edger, for failing to notify the exchange of the sale for £54 million of Caltech House, 1, Knightsbridge Green, until six days after the exchange of contracts.

The timing seems to be the key behind the council's decision to examine the sequence of events. The contract for the sale of Caltech House to a well-known institution was exchanged on June 24.

But not until six days later (in breach of Stock Exchange regulations "to notify without delay particulars of material realisations") was reference to the sale made, in Edger's annual report.

The reference said only that the sale had "been negotiated". Not until July 2 did an announcement reveal that contracts had been exchanged.

On a dead branch?

SHAREHOLDERS and directors of Eldridge Stapleford, the old Juniors children's wear firm which is now branching out into other facets of the financial and investment world cannot be too happy with the recent sale of the remaining vessel from its aviation and shipping acquisition.

The price obtained was only £530,000, some £20,000 below the book figure, and well below the £750,000-£800,000 which, less than a month ago, the chairman, Mr. Richard Eldridge, told me he thought the sale would realise.

It just goes to show how far the shipping market has slumped since freight rates came off the boil.

Edger Investments

When Trust Houses was making its Eurodollar issue, one investment group, making its own calculations, by allowing for all the exceptional and non-recurring items and taking off items charged to reserves instead to profits, came to the conclusion that earnings were only around 62 per cent of the accepted figure if a full tax charge were allowed for.

The group does not, of course, pay a tax charge, but in the main the charges are deferred rather than eliminated.

On a dead branch?

SHAREHOLDERS and directors of Eldridge Stapleford, the old Juniors children's wear firm which is now branching out into other facets of the financial and investment world cannot be too happy with the recent sale of the remaining vessel from its aviation and shipping acquisition.

The price obtained was only £530,000, some £20,000 below the book figure, and well below the £750,000-£800,000 which, less than a month ago, the chairman, Mr. Richard Eldridge, told me he thought the sale would realise.

It just goes to show how far the shipping market has slumped since freight rates came off the boil.

No mortgage rate cut despite boom

Mortgage rates will not be cut in spite of the current boom for Britain's building societies. This was the message yesterday from the Building Societies Association when the chairman, Mr Stanley Morton, announced record advances of £674 millions in the second quarter of this year.

Mr Morton said that the association believed the present rates of 5 per cent, tax paid, to investors and 8 1/2 per cent for borrowers matched current market conditions.

"There is no need to make any change," he said. There was little likelihood of a future reduction.

The loan rates were last lowered in 1963. Present bank rate is 6 per cent, and there have been suggestions that mortgage rates could be made cheaper. The societies had massive increases in the money lent to them and in the number of home loans in the first six months of the year.

Net receipts from investors totalled £445 millions, an increase of 40 per cent on the first half of 1970. In the same period, 298,000 loans were completed, 54,000 up on the first half of 1970.

The boom was emphasised by a record £1,048 millions of

receipts and the £674 millions advanced in the second quarter of this year.

The loans figure was £166 millions more than in the previous quarter and £190 millions better than at the same time last year.

New savings for the half-year totalled £1,048 millions.

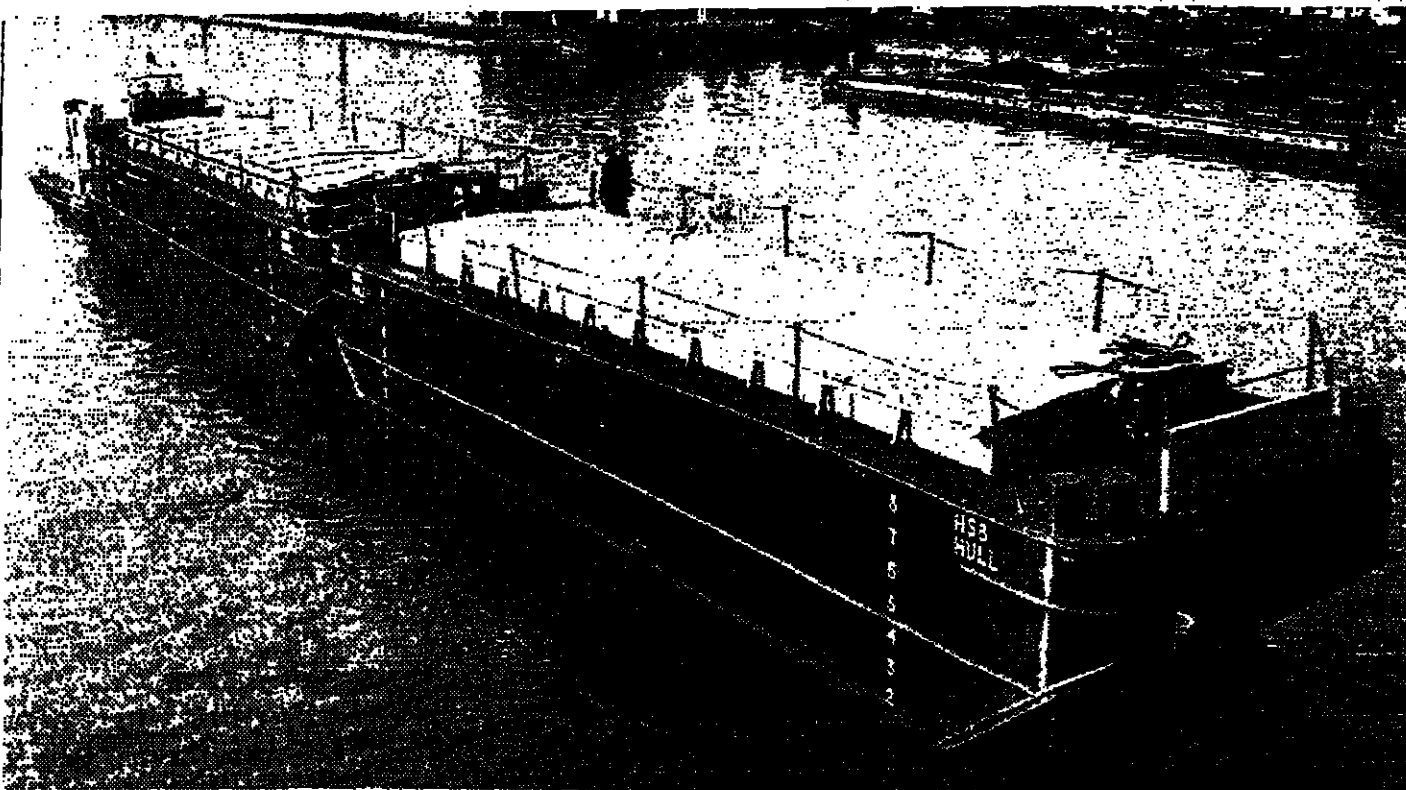
The boom showed no sign of ending, Mr Morton said. "The demand is extremely strong and extremely buoyant. The overall picture is still that we want much more money to meet demands."

Even if building society business was not buoyant, it was unlikely societies would reduce rates because of "too many imponderables."

Mr Morton said that, with the abolition of hire purchase arrangements, buyers still had to find deposits. It was likely they would turn to their building society savings for these.

● An increase of 31 per cent in home loan advances during the first six months of 1971 was reported yesterday by Mr Roy A. Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance Building Society.

Mr Cox said that advances to home buyers in the first six months of the year were £39.0 millions compared with £29.0 millions in 1970.



Freight Pioneer a British Waterways Board push-tow transporter

New lease for canal system

By CYRIL LEACH

Some of Britain's canals may well turn out to be a major beneficiary of entry into the Common Market.

Indeed, there are already ripples of activity on the country's underused waterways as the authorities prepare plans to integrate British canals into a well-developed system on the Continent. Already there are schemes to widen canals in order to introduce new and more efficient barges which, it is hoped, will take some of the transport business from the

road haulage industry and the railways.

The basis of the new system is likely to be ocean-going "mother ships." They will be shaped like an enormous catamaran and will each carry 18 barges between Britain and the Continent. The first of the "mother ships" costing about £2 millions is planned to be in service in 1973.

There will be no need to use

the major ports. Once inside an estuary the barges, each carrying up to 160 tons of cargo, will be released into the canal system. Shaped more like big boxes than traditional narrow boats, the new barges will be used differently. Rather than strung along behind a tug, the new barges will be rigidly locked together for easy steering and will be pushed along by the British Waterways Board's new fleet of pusher tugs. The first is on the water, one is on the stocks, and the rest depend on Government support.

The "mother ships" — 102 metres long and 20.7 metres wide — will carry a crew of 15 and will sail to and from the Continent and Scandinavia at an average 13 knots.

An Anglo-Danish group is planning to operate the new barge shipping system, linking the inland waterways of Britain with those of the Continent and Scandinavia. The Danish-built ship will ply between mainland estuaries and 37 barges are being built by Yorkshire Dry Dock.

The vessel has been ordered by Rudekoebe Partnership of Denmark, and an Anglo-Danish group is being established to carry out the operation on a time-charter basis. The British Waterways Board is among those discussing membership of this group, already registered in Grimsby under the name of Barge Aboard Catamaran (UK).

The board has set up an inland distribution system using identical barges to those on order by Rudekoebe. This system will shortly be extended to comprise nine barges and two pusher tugs. The development is at present being concentrated on the Humber and associated inland waterway routes, but the waterways board hopes that such international barge operations can be extended to other main areas of commercial waterways, based on the Mersey, the Thames Estuary, and the Severn Estuary.

Most of the inland waterways which will be used by the new system are the broader canals, and about 300 miles might be available.

The cost of widening canals to adapt them to the new system, being worked out by the waterways board's experts, but a survey of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation shows that the 50 miles of canal could be widened, straightened, and have its locks and bridges rebuilt for a total cost of about £3 millions, com-

pared with £50 millions for 50 miles of new roads.

The cost for each ton-mile for carrying goods depends very much on the nature of the cargo, but the canals claim to quote figures less than two thirds of the road or rail charges.

The board has done a tremendous amount of homework on this subject. Mr Hart Grafton, manager of the board's freight services division, is confident of Government support although "we are not approaching them directly at this stage. We have got to stand on our own feet and prove that the canals will pay their way using the new methods."

Last year the waterways carried 6.1 million tons of cargo, a reduction of 4 per cent on 1969, of which the majority was coal and oil. But the BWB hopes to do better in the future, particularly in the North-east and South-east.

Mr John Fields, Manchester Ship Canal's docks manager, gives a warm welcome to the new system. "Barges can pass along the canal under the push-tow system which we think is a good one, but they will not affect the traffic we are handling now."

At Salford University's Centre for Transport Studies a lot of fundamental work on canals is being done. Mr Reginald Schofield, who has been responsible for a lot of the work, believes strongly that Britain's waterways are going to play an increasing part in the world's ever growing commerce and trade.

His research may eventually lead to a speed revolution on the waterways of Britain, but it is long term. It may result in ships being built of radical new design complete with a revolutionary shaped keel. Only Russia and Holland in the rest of the world seem to be showing an interest in the kind of research which is being done at Salford University.

A lot remains to be done shorter-term to encourage firms of commercial waterways, based on the Mersey, the Thames Estuary, and the Severn Estuary.

New customers will have to be found. The Central Electricity Generating Board transports from 1.5 to 2 million tons of coal a year by canal to power stations, mainly in the North-east and Yorkshire. This is one of a total of 70 million tons of coal a year. But the amount is dwindling as more loads are going by rail.

But there is a big potential for canal transport in many other goods, and the waterways board is confident that it can be tapped.

Registration plan 'nonsense' says hotels president

Proposals for a scheme of registration and classification of hotels was a lot of "bureaucratic nonsense," Lord Geddes, newly elected president of the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, said yesterday.

Speaking at the association's annual meeting in London, Lord Geddes replied to critics of London hotels and their prices.

He said he had travelled to all parts of the world, and "I can assure you that London undoubtedly boasts a wider variety of hotel than does any other European capital."

"Like for like, she offers as good a value in terms of accommodation, standards and service," he said. "To pillory hotels in the press did great disservice to both London and Britain as a whole."

It could be part of the campaign for registration and classification of hotels, Lord Geddes said.

He added: "Registration by itself can do nothing more than produce a Domesday Book, but without even the advantage that the authors of that document had, because they were listing property."

To list hotels, he said, was like making an inventory of a greengrocer's shop. It was "buck," and not only in the impossible to compare a small of tourist accommodation

country hotel with a great metropolitan hotel.

It had been said that hotel must be registered in order to be classified.

"But here one begins to see the shade of an army inspectors, with their own individual views as to what is good or bad." This army might cost £1 million a year, and would pay?

"I think, and have always thought, that this campaign is an underlying tone of 'for the boys' and I think it can be positively counterproductive so far as the hotel industry is concerned."

Classification would not cut hotel prices. If an hotel was forced to accept a government fixed price which was unreasonably low, it would either have to close down, or run down. It would also not be able to attract investment.

"In a community which advocates freedom of choice, which resale price maintenance has been abolished for the retail sector, why should one sector of the service be subjected to price controls?"

"Unfortunately in all walks of life there will always be a minority out to make a quick buck, and not only in the impossible to compare a small of tourist accommodation

James Dawson & Son Ltd

MAKERS OF HIGH QUALITY TRANSMISSION BELTS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

The Annual General Meeting was held on July 21st at Lincoln, and the following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. John Gammie, F.R.S.

The year to 31st March 1971 marked the completion of seventy five years trading, and I am pleased to be able to report another record year.

The trading profit before taxation was £310,618, an increase of 10.5%. The net profit, including investment income but after taxation, was £243,615, an increase of 21.7%.

The final dividend of 14 1/2 pence makes a total for the year of 20 1/2 pence, and the profit retained is £87,990 against £68,107 in 1969/70.

It is evident that our products are commanding increased respect throughout the world, demonstrated by 70% growth in exports over the past two years, and during the same two years about £150,000 has been expended on modern machinery to increase output and utilise most recent manufacturing techniques.

The state of the order book, falling short of the exceptionally high level at this time last year, reflects the slackening activity in both general and agricultural engineering in this country and to some extent in the agricultural field in other countries. Rising costs experienced during the year are likely to continue, but with improved plant and other economies we consider ourselves well placed to take full advantage of an economic recovery. The present demand for industrial activity compels me to sound a cautious note for the current year, but in the longer term I am confident of the continued growth of your Company.

The report was adopted and the resolutions were passed to increase the authorised share capital by £250,000 and to capitalise reserves for a bonus issue of Preferred Ordinary shares in the proportion of one new share for every three shares of either class held. It is understood that the Preferred Ordinary shares will now qualify as Wider Range Investments under the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

'COALITE' COALITE and CHEMICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED

54th Annual General Meeting

The following points are taken from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Francis L. Waring

* Profit before tax totalled £4,811,888 compared with £4,801,983 for the previous year. Taxation totalled £1,121,245 compared with £2,124,597. Net profit after taxation totalled £3,690,643 compared with £2,677,386. Depreciation increased to £1,071,489 against £897,853.

* A final dividend of 11.5% is recommended making a total of 15 1/2 pence, compared with 14 1/2 pence last year.

* During the summer of 1970 the demand for solid smokeless fuel was high and the volume of gas coke available was decreasing. Delay in building new plant was causing much anxiety about winter supplies. The Government, supported by producers and distributors, introduced emergency measures. These, coupled with one of the mildest winters this century, resulted by the middle of February in a surplus of solid smokeless fuel.

* The ban on the burning of coal in clean air zones was restored on 30th April and it is expected that the introduction of new zones will now proceed. The sales position was partially restored in April and by the beginning of May the total production of coalite, including that from the completed extension at Grimethorpe, was being sold.

* Apart from certain specialised chemicals for the manufacture of herbicides, demand for our oils and chemicals is extremely good and in many cases exceeds supply. No material difficulty is expected in disposing of the increasing volume that will arise from the expansion at Grimethorpe and the new works at Rossington.

* Expenditure on capital additions during the year totalled £5,800,000. At the end of the financial year outstanding capital commitments totalled £2,100,000. This expenditure will in due course improve the revenue earning capacity of the Group.

Rexmore LIMITED

Group Sales above £20 M.

Profit before Tax and Minorities

£1,310,000.

Made public in 1964 on Pre-Tax profits

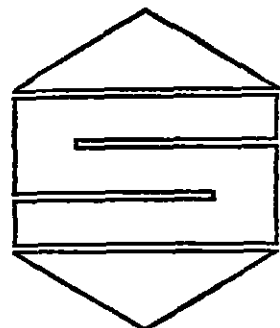
of £188,000.

GROWTH RECORD SINCE FLOTATION:

	1971	1965
Pre Tax Profit	1,201,000	312,000
Earnings per share	65.4%	16.3%
Market price per share	165p	45p
at 31st March		

First two months are ahead of last year.

A. ROSENBLATT, CHAIRMAN



Selection Trust Limited

Statement by the Chairman, Mr A Chester Beatty, to shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

During the course of his address to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of Selection Trust Limited in London on July 21, 1971, the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, said:

My colleagues on the Board and I were glad to be able to recommend an increase in the dividend in respect of the past financial year. It had remained unchanged for five years but, happily, we are able to claim that the profit figures over that period were a very inadequate reflection of the true progress of the Company. Not only have the assets increased substantially in value in that time but our prospects of further growth have been steadily built up through the increasing volume of funds and effort devoted to exploration.

I attended two weeks ago the opening of our new mine in north-western Ontario, Canada.

We are also developing two nickel deposits in the Spargoville area in Western Australia, through our subsidiary Selcast Exploration, which are of a useful size though not constituting big mines in their own right.

And just recently we have announced the discovery of nickel mineralisation in an area known as Agnew, which is also in Western Australia.

Yesterday we issued a progress report giving further results of our work in this very interesting area.

This announcement shows that the results we are getting continue to be most promising. We are drilling as fast as we can in a programme designed to give us definition of the size and grade of the deposit in a sector covering some 1,200 feet of strike length, in order that preliminary investigations can be instituted into the possibilities for exploitation. You will, I am sure, appreciate that in this context we are still at a very early stage and cannot yet make any evaluation of potential tonnage, mining grade, metallurgical factors or other economic implications of bringing a mine into production in this relatively remote area. Naturally, the work required to determine these factors will take many months.

Although, as I have just said, we are concentrating principally on one large sector of ground, it is encouraging that we are finding very similar surface conditions and indications of mineralisation over a long strike length in the work we are carrying out both north and south of our current diamond drill targets. We do not know whether the zone is continuous over the several thousand feet involved, and this will only become known as the drilling continues. It has not been our practice to raise money from the public in the countries where we have been exploring to finance this high risk part of our business, but only to do so when we feel that some measure of success has been achieved. It was in line with this policy that we floated Selcast Exploration in relation to the further investigation of the Spargoville/Vimie area and we would now like to afford an opportunity to the Australian public to participate in the new Agnew find at an early stage. It is clear from various pronouncements, official and unofficial, on this subject in Australia that this is the policy which is strongly favoured in regard to such new prospects.

There are obvious difficulties in arriving at a fair price for a direct issue to the public of shares in Western Selcast Limited, the company which owns the Agnew ground as well as other areas in Western Australia. Too high a price could prove to be unfair to such new shareholders and too low a price could be regarded as unfair to you the existing shareholders in the parent company which, with our associated company C.A.S.T., has borne all the risk over the long period of years of our prospecting.

Accordingly, as announced yesterday, it was decided to provide an initial interest in Agnew for the public through the mechanism of the existing quoted company, Selcast Exploration. Arrangements have been made for that company to acquire a 20 per cent participation in Agnew at cost plus a premium of fifty per cent. Selcast Exploration will of course have an obligation to provide its 20 per cent of further funding requirements insofar as these are raised from shareholders of Western Selcast. Plans for the provision of future funds in both companies have not been settled and will depend on developments in relation to their respective mining interests.

There will be an opportunity for Australian investors to participate in Agnew to a greater extent as soon as we feel that

a proper basis for such participation can be determined.

I should make it clear both in regard to that question and any new situation which may arise in the future that the present proposal for indirect public participation in the new find through Selcast Exploration should not be regarded as a precedent. We and our Australian affiliates must reserve the right to consider any future situation on its merits and make arrangements at the time which appear to be fairest to all concerned. At the present stage of evolution of our Australian Group we feel that the proposal we have made for Agnew is the most appropriate one that we can devise but circumstances could dictate a different solution in regard to the handling of any subsequent promising prospect.

To our considerable disappointment we are not yet able to announce any plans for carrying forward the Sar Cheshmeh copper project in Iran.

We found it impossible to finance the development and equipment of what clearly will be a very large mine at Sar Cheshmeh because the terms of our deal with Iranian partners in the private sector were not compatible with the size of the undertaking. The return which we stood to receive was completely out of line with the risks inherent in bringing into production a mine of the size envisaged. Accordingly we had no option but to convey this conclusion to our Iranian partners and to the Iranian Government and in consequence our formal rights to participate in the project lapsed. However, we were naturally very reluctant to leave the matter there because our teams had worked with great enthusiasm and skill for over three years to prove the potential of the deposit and to produce economic plans for its proper exploitation. We therefore indicated to the Iranian Government our continuing interest in having the opportunity to assist with the development of this very significant national asset and our willingness to make available our established technical team, with its intimate familiarity with the project, for this purpose, under arrangements of partnership with the Government on a basis which would provide us with an appropriate financial interest in the business.

The Government have been considering our suggestions along with proposals from other mining interests and have not yet decided how they will proceed with this important national development. I cannot therefore judge whether this will be one of the projects which will be occupying our attentions over the course of this current year. The various projects that I have mentioned would, of course, require considerable sums of finance but I do not feel I can elaborate on this point, since it is obviously too early yet to say what amounts of capital would be involved or to discuss how our share of such finance would be raised. Looking ahead in the current year, our income position is not readily foreseeable due to the fact that we are still dependent to a significant extent on dividends paid by the enterprises in which we have large interests. However, I can say that we expect to maintain the dividend rate which we achieved in the year ended last March.

We can look for an increasing return from our 5% participation in the Mc Newman iron ore venture.

As regards our other investments, I do not think I can provide any comment which would usefully add to your own ability to judge their prospects. We feel that the spread of interests is quite sound. I would confirm that we are continuing to study plans for introducing the public in Canada into our activities there but no final proposals have been settled. I make no apology for pointing out yet again what we regard as one of the most important means of encouraging overseas mining investment, namely an alteration in the basic on which double taxation relief is granted on dividends from such investment. At the moment, the qualification is that the investing company should hold at least 10% of the equity of the overseas company. As I have pointed out before, this is far from realistic as the comparative sizes of investments in companies cannot necessarily be related to the percentages held. A 10% interest in a small company may be a minor investment compared with a lesser holding in a much larger company. The arbitrary base of 10% is inhibiting and frustrating to sound investment policy.

Pay price spiral for France

The French official statistical institute said yesterday that continued increase at a rapid pace in recent months, while production growth remained limited by the absence of equipment and a shortage of skilled labour.

The institute's survey of French industrialists undertaken in June shows that average wages increased 3.1 per cent in the second quarter, the same rate as in the first quarter. Average wages in the first half increased at an annual rate of more than 12 per cent, up from 10 per cent in 1970.

"For the next few months industrialists expect wages to continue to rise at a rapid pace," the institute said.

Production prices in the three months ended May 31 rose 1.1 per cent, corresponding to an annual rise of 5.5 per cent, up from 5.2 per cent in the same period last year. For the next five months, however, prices at the production stage are likely to rise at an annual rate of 3.7 per cent.

The survey noted that 31 per cent of French industrialists interviewed in June reported difficulty in increasing production, which rose 30 per cent in March, down from a rise of 35 per cent in June 1970.

VW imports for Ramsgate

Ramsgate Corporation is to sign a contract with Volkswagen Motors tomorrow under which an agreed volume of cars will be imported into the Kent coast town. The corporation will build a quay to speed the unloading of the German cars.

63 pc jump for York Trailers

York Trailer's impressive mid-term results suggest that the recovery in 1970 was firmly based. An increase of just under 20 per cent to £5.57 millions in sales has produced a 63 per cent jump to £492,000 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to the end of June.

A five points lift to 20 per cent of the interim dividend is clearly based on the belief that the current level of earnings will be maintained for the rest of 1971. Shareholders are promised that the question of an increase in the final will be reviewed in the light of conditions at the end of the year.

The position now is that the truck equipment division is on target, rental income is holding up, and the group is achieving still more significant growth on the export front. Mr F. Davies, the chairman, says that in the home market new trailer business justifies the expectation that the group will emerge from the present period of general industrial stagnation in better shape than was expected three months ago.

N Zealand exports up

New Zealand's exports for the year ended 30 June were 1,311 million New Zealand dollars, compared with \$NZ 1,087 million a year earlier.

Exports of primary produce rose \$NZ 42.3 millions. Meat exports contributed more than half of the rise, with an increase of \$NZ 21.9 millions. Gains also were registered by dairy products (\$NZ 9.3 millions),

